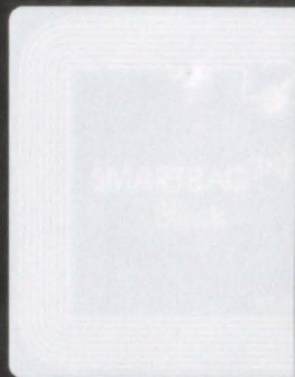


EAST CHICAGO, A HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

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EAST CHICAGO

A Historical Description

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1947

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FOREWORD

This book has been written to supplement the text used in ninth-grade social studies. Since texts cannot contain information about every community, teachers have needed information about East Chicago which can be put in pupils' hands. In preparing this volume, the authors have selected and arranged material to satisfy that particular need.

The material has been gathered from a variety of sources: books, magazines, annual reports, official records, statements prepared by representatives of various organizations, and the accounts of eyewitnesses. Historical accuracy would require that each source be indicated but the purpose of the book prohibits this. Direct quotations are identified and some effort has been made to check all statements.

Courtesy demands that the authors acknowledge the help they have received from others. Since almost every paragraph contains information furnished by two or three people, individual acknowledgement would require far too much space. Suffice it to say that the authors thank the hundreds of citizens who have helped them. Especial thanks are due to Superintendent A. C. Senour, who has read critically the entire manuscript; to Mr. N. T. Brunswick, who took some of the photographs; and to Miss Dorothy Dopiniak and Miss Ella Rieckhoff, vari-typists; Mr. Michael Hreha, multilith operator; and Mr. Marvin Kincaid of Washington High School who have done most of the mechanical work of preparing this edition.

F. B. B.

January, 1948

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Chapter I

EAST CHICAGO — CHICAGO SUBURB

East Chicago, the eighth largest city of Indiana, is a thriving industrial city located in the region described by the Bureau of Census as the Metropolitan Area of Chicago in Indiana. The name suggests that the city touches Chicago on the east, but East Chicago is really twenty miles southwest of the central business district of Chicago and two miles from the east limits of Chicago. However, the founding and the industrial growth of East Chicago were largely due to its nearness to the metropolis.

From Chicago came many of the leaders in the development of East Chicago, and much of the necessary capital. Even today many of the influential industrialists and business men of East Chicago dwell in Chicago, and many of its industries maintain offices there.

Settlements are usually made along the coast before being made inland. However, the land north of what is now the Lincoln Highway was once part of the old lake bed of the ancient Lake Chicago, the old glacial lake of which all that remains is Lake Michigan. The region is so flat that it lacks natural drainage. The sandy soil has been so recently reclaimed from the lake that it has not yet acquired enough humus to fit it for agriculture and near the lake were many ridges of pure sand and gravel. Hence, settlers shunned this swampy land covered with underbrush and built their homes farther south where the soil was better for farming.

Settlement of Lake County began in the 1830's. The Fort Dearborn-Detroit trail was completed through the Calumet Region soon after the Potawatomi had ceded the future Lake County to the federal government by the Treaties of Mississinewa in 1826 and of Tippecanoe in 1832. This route followed an old Indian trail, "nobody knows how old." South

of the Little Calumet marshes small villages sprang up and by 1837 there were 200 pioneers in that part of the county and Lake Courthouse, now called Crown Point, had been founded.

The early history of the Calumet Region is a story of speculation in land. Many efforts were made to colonize the area during the boom days of the thirties. Capitalists, chiefly Eastern and British, laid out paper cities, some of which were Indiana City, where Marquette Park, Gary, is now located; Liverpool, which for a year was the first county seat; and City West, which flourished briefly just east of the present site of Gary. Each of these attempts to found an industrial city failed because of lack of money or engineering skill.

In 1833 a young civil engineer, George W. Clark, came to Chicago where he was employed in various projects. Convinced that some day there would be a "great metropolis at the foot of Lake Michigan where travel and transportation meet" and undaunted by the futility of the earlier attempts to locate an industrial city in that region, Clark in 1853 began buying some of the swamp land of Lake County that the federal government had turned over to the state of Indiana to be used for school-fund purposes. Within a few years Clark owned the land extending from the Indiana-Illinois bstate line to the street of Broadway in Gary. This included all or part of what is today: Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, and Whiting. Before his death in 1866 Clark had sold 4000 acres of his tract to George T. Cline and Allen Dorsey for \$20,000. This included the land where Buffington stands today.

About 1800, Clark drew a map of the Calumet area upon which he printed "Poplar Point" where Indiana Harbor is now located. He apparently planned there a shipping place for lumber. He also sketched a connection of Wolf Lake with Lake Michigan about four miles northwest of his Poplar Point

and used the name "Indiana Harbor of Wolf Lake." As far as is known, this was the first use of the name Indiana Harbor.

Clark's holdings were left to his sister Caroline Forsythe, whose husband, Jacob Forsythe, became Clark's business successor. Forsythe established a saw mill at Poplar Point and built a grist mill and siding adjacent to the Pennsylvania tracks. A little settlement called Cassello sprang up there. Lumber from this sawmill helped to rebuild Chicago after the Great Fire. After the sawmill burned in 1872, the settlement died out. Forsythe had added to his holdings until he had 20,000 acres. In 1881 he sold 8,000 acres of the site of the future East Chicago to the London banking firm of Melville and Evans, operating in this transaction as the East Chicago Improvement Corporation. This was the first use of the name East Chicago. This corporation gave John Stewart Kennedy, a New York capitalist, power of attorney with the right to handle its holdings in Lake County.

At this time most of the land of the Calumet area was still a waste of swamps, quaking bogs, and sand. It was visited little except by hunters. The total population outside Hammond, where the Hammond Packing Company had already located was not more than 800. Whiting's Crossing, Clark's station, now northwest Gary, and Miller's station had a few settlers, most of whom were section hands on the railroads. The development of the region waited for capital and industry.

Meanwhile General Joseph Torrence of Chicago had become convinced of the promise of the region for industry. He induced Marcus Towle, who was connected with the Hammond Packing Company, to furnish capital to form the Calumet Canal and Improvement Company which in 1887 bought a site from the East Chicago Improvement Corporation. General Torrence planned to bring about the construction of a canal to connect Lake Michigan and the Grand Calumet River. He recog-

nized the need of added railroad connection and promoted the organization of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Company, the first belt line in the region. The coming of this railroad in 1888 brought manufacturers who sought cheap factory sites outside the city of Chicago but in communication with it.

In 1887 the Fowle-Torrence interests, operating as the Standard Steel and Iron Company, plotted the first subdivision of the town, extending from Railroad Avenue on the East to the alley immediately west of Forsythe (now Indianapolis) and from the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal to 151st Street. A cluster of dwellings soon sprang up, streets were laid out, and East Chicago began to be spoken of with favor by manufacturers. The city grew steadily but slowly for the next dozen years. In 1892 General Torrence withdrew from the companies in East Chicago with which he was connected. He is regarded as the real founder of the city as his foresight and organizing ability gave the city its start.

General Torrence had planned to hold the territory along the lake front in reserve, but in 1895 Owen T. Aldis and a group of Chicago associates formed the Lake Michigan Land Company which acquired the land now known as Indiana Harbor. In 1903, this company, the Calumet Canal and Improvement Company, and the Standard Steel and Iron Company, which still owned large tracts in East Chicago proper, were absorbed by the East Chicago Company. Several prominent Chicago families including the Potter Palmers and the McCormicks were interested in this company. The Kennedy interests soon gained control of the company and Charles W. Hotchkiss was made local representative.

Indiana Harbor became a boom town due to its advantages of location and the advertising of the East Chicago Company. The Michigan Southern ran special trains from Chicago to bring out visitors who were interested in looking over the industrial sites in the fast-growing town. The East Chicago

Company sold sites, scattered throughout its holdings, to one company after another. Although many of the industries were connected with iron or steel production or manufacture, diverse industries were drawn to the region as shown in another chapter. The list of firms to which the East Chicago Company sold land sounds like the industrial roster of the city. When organized, the East Chicago Company owned 7,000 acres of land; in 1915 it still owned 2,200 acres; today its name has disappeared from the map of East Chicago and most of the unoccupied land in the city is being held by industries already established here for future expansion.

When the Inland Steel Company located at Poplar Point in 1901, the name Cassello was dropped and most of the land from the harbor to the Grand Calumet became known as Indiana Harbor. Men rushed to the new town to work on construction, and a little later to work in the industry. At first a tent city sprang up on the beach but in a short time one- and two-story frame houses lined Regent, Commonwealth, Block, and Pennsylvania. A few scattered homes appeared on Grand, Elm, and Fir. The rest of the present Indiana Harbor was in the sloughs. For a time only a few blocks on Michigan Avenue were paved. Wooden sidewalks were built up above the marsh on stilts.

Only an old cinder trail down Kennedy and across Chicago Avenue connected Indiana Harbor with the older part of the city. There was no road to Whiting and no road eastward. The stretch where the Harbison-Walker plant now stands was impassable in bad weather. At times to get from the Indiana Harbor section to East Chicago proper one had to take the Michigan Southern railroad to Whiting and then change to the street car which ran to East Chicago. The pioneers of East Chicago endured hardships although of a type different from those of other communities.

East Chicago has been said to have grown with a disregard for anything except its mills and transportation facil-

ities. While it was yet a barren waste of sand, the site of the future city was crossed almost at liberty by a considerable number of trunk lines each seeking the shortest way into Chicago from the East. Then, attracted by the promise of rich returns as the city began to develop into an industrial center, the belt lines extended their tracks with little regard for the community. The result is that East Chicago has many more railroad tracks than are usually found in cities of its size and that it is split into various sections. The canal means much to the industrial well-being of the city, but is a barrier to the development of a unified, coherent community. The sites for early industries were chosen for advantages of transportation. People and business-sections have been grouped about the industries according to their size and advantages of employment.

The Lake Michigan section of the Twin Cities is Indiana Harbor. Its early settlers came to construct and work for the Inland Steel Company. With the Inland, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the great foundries, and the car shops this section has become a city in itself. Although it has never had a separate government, there was a post office of Indiana Harbor until 1918.

East Chicago proper, the section west of the canal, centers about the intersection of Chicago Avenue and Indianapolis Boulevard. It has its great oil and steel-finishing plants. This section fixed its name upon the city by virtue of being earlier established and having the city hall.

Between these two sections grew Calumet about its chemical plant and metal refineries. This section extends to the canal on the west and Chicago Avenue on the north. It was settled largely by Hungarians who established their own churches. The Lew Wallace School (later the Garfield) was a real community center for this region. The people of the Calumet region followed their own leaders and felt somewhat set apart from the rest of the city.

Near Indiana Harbor, but not exactly part of it, is a fourth section of the city, Marktown. Most of the houses in this section were built by the Mark Manufacturing Company, predecessor of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, for renting to its employees. Now Youngstown has sold these properties and many are owned by the people who occupy them.

To some extent local transportation facilities, earlier the old "Green Line" and the electric road from East Chicago Four Corners to the Indiana Harbor Four Corners and later the Shore Line Buses, have offset the division of the city by connecting the various sections with each other. The building of the viaduct (1929) on Columbus Drive helped to unite the two main business sections. The location of the Federal Building and the Central Fire Station near the line between the two sections was in response to a recommendation to establish a community center for the city. Other unifying influences are the men's service clubs whose members are drawn from both main business sections; various cultural organizations, city-wide in their membership; and joint support of community enterprises.

The present city of East Chicago is unfortunately completely surrounded by neighboring cities on three sides--Whiting on the north, Hammond on the west and south, Gary on the east, with Lake Michigan on the northeast. The territory within its present boundaries, which are Carroll Street and the Grand Calumet River on the south, White Oak on the west, Cline Avenue on the east, 129th Street and Lake Michigan on the north comprises an area of 10.93 square miles which, when the amount of space used by industries and railroads is considered, is very little for homes for over fifty thousand people.

East Chicago's industrial expansion was so rapid that the important matter of planning and zoning was given little attention. In the October issue of the Chamber of Commerce

Magazine, 1925, L. E. L. Thomas, Contributing Editor, had this to say:--

✓ East Chicago has suffered from the absence of systematic regulation of its growth, to a much greater extent than most cities, principally because of its rapid expansion and wide diversity of interests, individual and industrial.

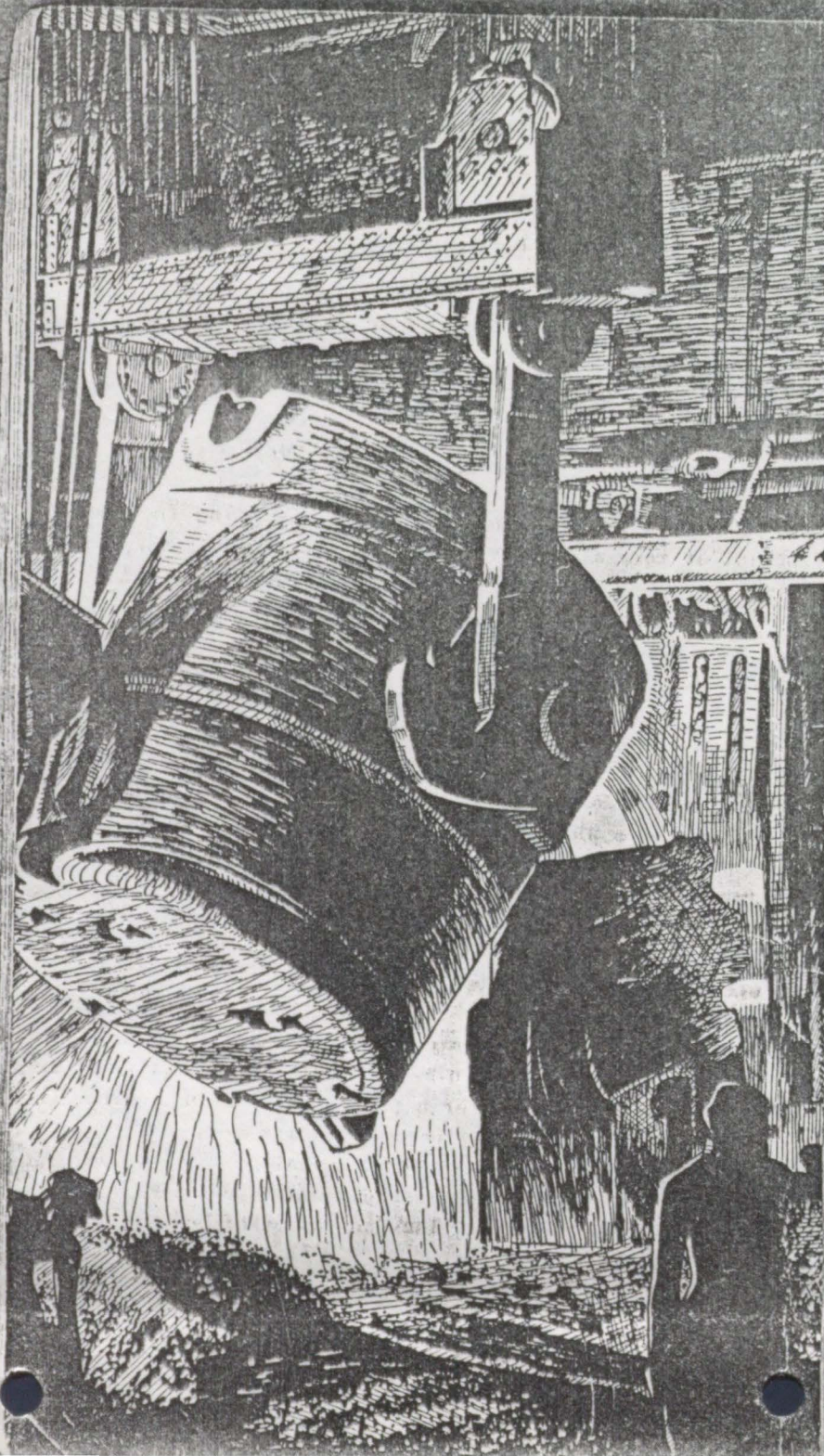
On May 18, 1925, the Council passed an act signed by the mayor providing for the creation of a City Plan Commission under the power granted by the Indiana Enabling Act of 1921. The Commission was to be composed of 9 members: five appointed by the mayor; one by the city Council; one from the Park Board, elected from its members; the President of the Board of Works; and the City Engineer. In 1926 the first City Plan Commission was appointed by Mayor R. P. Hale. In a survey of the working people of East Chicago a group of engineers found that almost half of the 20,000 men employed in the bigger industries lived elsewhere. Hugh E. Carroll, attorney for the Commission, wrote:--

✓ In diverse ways it (East Chicago) remained a "mill town." In some respects it was still provincial and in many instances the sands of time had not eradicated the sands of the ancient lake on which it was built. Homes and apartments of the better type were not erected in numbers proportionate to a city of its size. On one hand there was a wealth of employment and money, while on the other, the finer elements of civic life were negligible. It became to many an excellent city for work but a poor place in which to live. Consequently, in steady progression, people moved to nearby cities possessing a minimum of employment but substantial improvement for life and in recreation and amusement.

The depression began in 1929 before the City Plan Commission had had time to make any real progress. After the federal government established the Federal Housing Administration in 1938, there were several scattered private

using developments within the city but the high cost of the made it difficult to build houses which could be sold at a low enough price for factory employees to buy them. An attempt to take advantage of the possibilities for slum-clearance when the United States Housing Authority was established failed when a conflict in interests delayed action until it was too late to secure aid from the federal government. So the trend in population continued, more and more people moving away from the community while the number of people working in the local plants was increasing. This is due to the industrial nature of the city and to the development of more attractive homesites outside the corporate limits. This does not mean that East Chicago is barren of good housing facilities. There are several sections of the city where one will find well-constructed, attractive homes which will compare favorably with those of other communities. However, in contrast, one finds in other sections housing conditions which are of very low standard.

The City Plan Commission which Mayor Migas appointed in 1945 took two steps which can prove to be the turning point in the housing situation in East Chicago. With the assistance of Harland Bartholemew and Associates of St. Louis, one of the highest authorities on zoning in the nation, the commission is making a land-use map and an analysis of existing conditions. It is also revising the zoning codes. These activities could result in greatly improved housing for the city. Secondly, in its capacity as Board of Zoning Appeals the Commission acted to restrict further industrial expansion in a controversy over a proposed addition to the plant of the General American Transportation Corporation. Certainly, unless positive steps are taken to improve housing conditions, the city will become more and more the site of industries and less and less the place of homes.



Chapter II

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Calumet Region, in the center of which East Chicago is located, is the heavy industry part of the Chicago metropolitan area. As this chapter will show, the various plants in East Chicago are interdependent with other plants in the Calumet Region. All of these plants have developed because of Chicago's emergence as the metropolis for the agricultural upper Mississippi Valley so the industrial development of East Chicago is a part of the industrial development of Chicago.

The industries about which East Chicago grew were established here because the location was one which promised profitable operation to the owners. The following explanation by one of its executives for the establishment of the United States Refining Company in 1904 is typical.

Prior to locating in this city the company made an exhaustive survey of practically every location in the United States for the purpose of determining the most advantageous point at which to locate a lead refinery. This survey gave special cognizance relative to geographical location; as to source of supply for their raw materials used and to the best markets for their products. Such elements as railroad and transportation facilities for the purpose of securing raw materials and the distribution of the finished products, a reliable fuel and water supply and the proximity of the proper type of labor required were all given special consideration. From this exhaustive survey the City of East Chicago was decided upon as the most ideal point possessing all the above requirements.

Among the advantages East Chicago factory-owners derive from its nearness to Chicago are the advantages of transportation. East Chicago is served directly by five of the

trunk line railroads built to connect Chicago with the East. Through the three belt lines which tap all of the twenty-four trunk lines entering Chicago, shippers of East Chicago gain easy access to a quick routing of freight for all parts of this country and to various points in Canada and Mexico as well. In addition, the Chicago rate base applies to shipments of all commodities from East Chicago to practically every point in the United States and many points in Canada and Mexico. This gives them the advantage of the cheaper through rate instead of having to pay the high freight charges formed by combining two local rates. East Chicago also has the advantage of extremely low rates on commodities it ships to the thousands of industries located within the Chicago "Switching District," comprising about 600 square miles.

With the development of the automobile, highways have become quite important bearers of merchandise. U.S. 12 and 20, two of America's most heavily travelled arteries, pass through East Chicago. They are important for the traffic they bear from Canada, Detroit, the west coast of Michigan, Ohio, and the eastern states. Much of this traffic consists of local and long-distance freight trucks and transcontinental bus lines to and from Chicago. Three other main cross-country highways, U.S. 6, U.S. 30, and U.S. 41, pass near the city.

Chicago's growing importance as an air center makes available to East Chicago all the advantages that accrue from air transportation.

Another system of transportation, vital to East Chicago, is the network of pipe lines which carry a constant stream of petroleum to the refineries and supplies of refined products to the distribution points.

Because of its favorable location on Lake Michigan many bulky raw materials can be brought to East Chicago

industries by the cheap water transportation. Oil tankers carry the products of our refineries to the various lake ports. Less frequently ocean steamers come to the docks of the city bringing the materials needed from European countries and carrying away products from East Chicago and adjoining cities. During a single year over forty different commodities were received at or shipped from the harbor.

Another advantage of the location of East Chicago on Lake Michigan, so obvious that it is seldom mentioned, is the availability of a cheap and an inexhaustible supply of water for drinking and industrial purposes at a low cost.

Being next door to Chicago, the commercial center of the Middle West, means that East Chicago industries have for a market close at hand, all the industries and the four million people of the Chicago metropolitan area and a great portion of the forty million people of the Mississippi Valley.

East Chicago has an almost unlimited market from which to obtain labor as the exceptionally good means of transportation make it possible to draw from the adjoining cities of Gary, Hammond, and Whiting as well as from the southeastern section of Chicago. As mentioned previously a survey made under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce some years ago showed that about half of the working population of East Chicago lived outside the city. Every day private cars, buses, the South Shore electric train, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania disgorge workers for the mills of the city.

Many of the characteristics that made the land unsuitable for farming were no hindrance to manufacturing. The level nature of the land made it desirable for industry and the sand from the ridges was used for filling in the low spots.

Before the coming of permanent settlers to East Chicago four railroads had crossed the site of the future city. The history of railroads in the Calumet Region began with the granting of a charter by the territorial legislature of Michigan for the construction of a railway from Toledo to the Kalamazoo River. This road known as the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad used wood-burning engines running over tracks which were flat bars of iron, laid on long timbers. Fuel was obtained from the forests nearby and the water from a ditch alongside the right-of-way. This road later became the Michigan Central and reached Chicago in 1852, the first railroad to cross the Calumet Region. Later, the Michigan Central was absorbed by the New York Central system, which today passes through the Indiana Harbor section of our city. The next railroad, the Michigan Southern, went through the sites now known as Gary and Whiting to Chicago which it reached in 1854. This road later also became part of the New York Central system. In 1858, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, now known as the Pennsylvania, was completed to Chicago, passing through the sites of the future cities of East Chicago and Whiting. In 1874 the Baltimore and Ohio connected Chicago with the Atlantic Coast, paralleling the tracks of the Michigan Southern and passing through the Indiana Harbor section of East Chicago. In 1903, when East Chicago was still in its infancy, the Pere Marquette, whose headquarters are in Detroit, began service to Chicago. Its line terminates at Porter, Indiana, from whence it runs through East Chicago to Chicago over leased track. The Wabash also operates on leased trackage while the Erie, the Monon, and the Nickel Plate run through Hammond. Mention should also be made of the Chicago, South Shore, and South Bend Railroad which furnishes excellent passenger transportation to Chicago.

The men who founded East Chicago appreciated the possibility of the site for heavy industry and with this idea in mind began their activities by providing transportation facilities. For example, it has already been told how

General Joseph Thatcher Torrence and his associate, Marcus M. Towle, organized in 1887 the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company to connect the various trunk lines which then traversed this region. This company is today the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal. Similarly, in 1896 Charles W. Hotchkiss, Walter J. Riley, and C. A. Westberg began a series of transactions which established a second belt railway, which became the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad in 1907. The East Chicago Company began construction of a harbor in 1901 and of a ship canal in 1904. While the transportation facilities of the community have continued to grow as when the United States Steel Corporation built the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Belt Line across East Chicago, the two belt railways and the canal set the stage for the industrial expansion which was to follow soon.

There has been much extension of the waterways since the harbor was opened in 1903. The East Chicago Company conveyed title for land for a canal to the Calumet Canal and Improvement Company in 1887. This company deeded the right of way to the United States government which did not accept it. So during the next few years the company extended the canal to the Grand Calumet on the south and the Jones Laughlin site in Hammond. The harbor at Buffington was the last addition of water facilities although the government frequently dredges the canal. In the same year the Buffington harbor was completed, a subsidiary of the Interstate Terminal Warehouses purchased sixteen acres from the East Chicago Company on which it has built an excellent dock terminal which makes lake transportation available to enterprises not located on the canal.

The importance of transportation may be illustrated by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the city's second largest steel plant. Iron ore comes by boat from the company's mines in Michigan's upper peninsula as does limestone from eastern Michigan while coal comes by rail direct from the company's West Virginia and Pennsylvania mines in the

winter and by rail and water in the summer. Zinc for galvanizing comes by rail from a smelter at Platteville, Wisconsin. Products are distributed by rail and truck. In fact East Chicago is located ideally for the manufacture of steel as it is at a point where iron ore, limestone, and coal can be brought together cheaply in a metropolitan region using steel to manufacture the hundreds of products needed by the people living in the upper Mississippi basin.

Among the first industries to establish themselves in the Calumet area were the G. H. Hammond Packing Company (1868), the Aetna Powder Company (early 1880's), the Will Graver Tank Works (1888), the Standard Oil Company (1888) and the Grasselli Chemical Company (1892). Most of these industries were for some reason not attractive to established communities and so Roscoe E. Woods calls this period of "nuisance industries." He adds, "Characteristic requirements of these industries were large isolated tracts of lands on good railroad transportation."

Beginning with the building of the Inland Steel Company's present plant in 1902 there was a rapid influx of industries to East Chicago. By 1913 a survey of the industries of the city showed 32 industries employing over 10,000 workers. The United States Steel Corporation was begun in Gary in 1907 and the South Chicago mills had been begun earlier. The Calumet Region had become in a decade one of the world's busiest workshops.

The Inland Steel Company quickly became the city's largest plant and an examination of the plants listed by the survey mentioned previously shows that 22 of the 32 plants took steel and shaped or formed it in some fashion. Frequently a plant bought its raw materials from some plants in the city or region and sold its products to other neighboring plants. For example, the Graver Tank Works bought steel plates from the rolling mills and fabricated tanks for the General American Transportation Company (then the Ger-

American Car Company) which used them in making railroad oil cars. The rivets used in making these tanks may have come from the Champion Rivet Company. The rolls used to produce the steel plates by the rolling mill in many instances were cast in the Hubbard Steel Foundries. Other industries of the city such as, Harbison-Walker Refractories, makers of silica brick for building steel furnaces, and Linde Air Products, producers of oxygen and acetylene, found their chief customers in the steel plants. The Universal Portland Cement Company (in Gary near East Chicago) and the Goldschmidt Detinning Company (now Metal and Thermit Corporation) obtained their raw materials from the steel mills. Steel had become the dominant industry of the city and the region.

The first world war was begun in 1914. Strangely enough only five new plants were established in East Chicago during the war period, but the plants which were already here prospered greatly.

The history of the Inland Steel Company is characteristic of the history of the plants in this region. The company had been organized in 1893 and had started a rolling mill in Chicago Heights with second-hand machinery. Their product was sold to manufacturers of farm machinery and to manufacturers of metal beds. In 1897 stockholders purchased the property of the East Chicago Iron and Forge Company which they operated as the Inland Iron and Forge Company. This plant was sold to the Republic Iron and Steel Company in 1901 in order to obtain funds with which to build a new open-hearth plant on a new location near the harbor which was being constructed in the lake.

The new plant started with four open-hearth furnaces, a 32" blooming mill, a 24" universal mill, and several sheet mills. Two galvanizing pots were built in 1905, a new open-hearth in 1906 and plans were made to build a sixth. More important was the purchase of the lease of an iron mine on

refining plant in East Chicago in 1918. Next came the Consolidated Oil Refining Company which built the plant now operated by the Standard Oil Company of New York (Socony). In 1927 the Shell Oil Company built a refinery in Hammond with tank farm, shipping dock, and offices in East Chicago. The Empire Gas and Fuel Company, a subsidiary of the Cities Service Oil Company, began construction of the city's third refinery in 1929.

Improvements in transporting petroleum products by pipe line and the economies of larger refineries caused oil producers to refine the petroleum in a few plants near the oil fields and to distribute the products by pipe line instead of the earlier procedure of shipping the petroleum by pipe line to many smaller refineries. The first indication of this new policy in East Chicago was the building here of a distributing station by the Phillips Petroleum Company in 1939. The next year the Shell Oil Company discontinued refining petroleum in their local plant. It is now used to store and distribute products refined in refineries located nearer the oil fields.

There are a few other small refineries and distributing points in East Chicago and the Calumet Region. Taken all together these several plants make oil the region's second most important industry.

Producing chemicals is the third most important industrial activity in East Chicago. The oldest and most easily identified chemical plant is the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company which was located here in 1892 by the Grasselli Chemical Company. Many of the products of this plant are used by nearby industries. For example, the oil refineries use quantities of sulphuric acid. Other products of the Dupont plant are sold to pharmaceutical firms in Chicago and elsewhere. Probably the Linde Air Products Company and the Air Reduction Sales Company would be classed in the chemical industry although the chief products of the first are

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oxygen and acetylene gas and the second company produces only acetylene.

Many other chemicals are produced in the city's other plants as by-products. In many instances, were the department which produces the by-products an independent organization instead of part of a large company making something different, it would be considered an important plant. The Inland Steel Company, using it as an example again, needs coke to reduce iron ore to iron in its blast furnaces. Coal is made by driving the gaseous part of coal out by heat. These gases contain many chemicals and the Inland, like other steel companies, collects these chemicals. From them are made by other companies a marvelous array of drugs, dyes, perfumes, and other products. Similarly, the oil refineries make drugs, insecticides, and other by-products in addition to the better known fuels and lubricants; the Cudahy Packing Company produces glycerine; and the United States Lead Refinery, Incorporated, produces such chemical by-products as concrete hardener and a weed killer.

The Universal Portland Cement Company presents a peculiar problem to the writers who attempt to describe East Chicago industry. The plant was built in 1903 by the Illinois Steel Company. It is located in Gary but by far the greater number of its employees live in East Chicago. The plant is located in the heart of this steel region because one of the principal constituents of cement is the slag which results from making steel. In order to bring in other raw materials by cheap water transportation, the company constructed a fine private harbor in 1927.

Roscoe E. Woods, in 1929 in the same article which was quoted previously, made the following prophetic statement:

In the future, industrial development must be guided by the location of diversified industries of the higher more intensive type, such as the W. B. Conkey Company,

Lever Brothers Manufacturers, Straube Piano Company, which will use less ground but hire more skilled, well-paid employees.

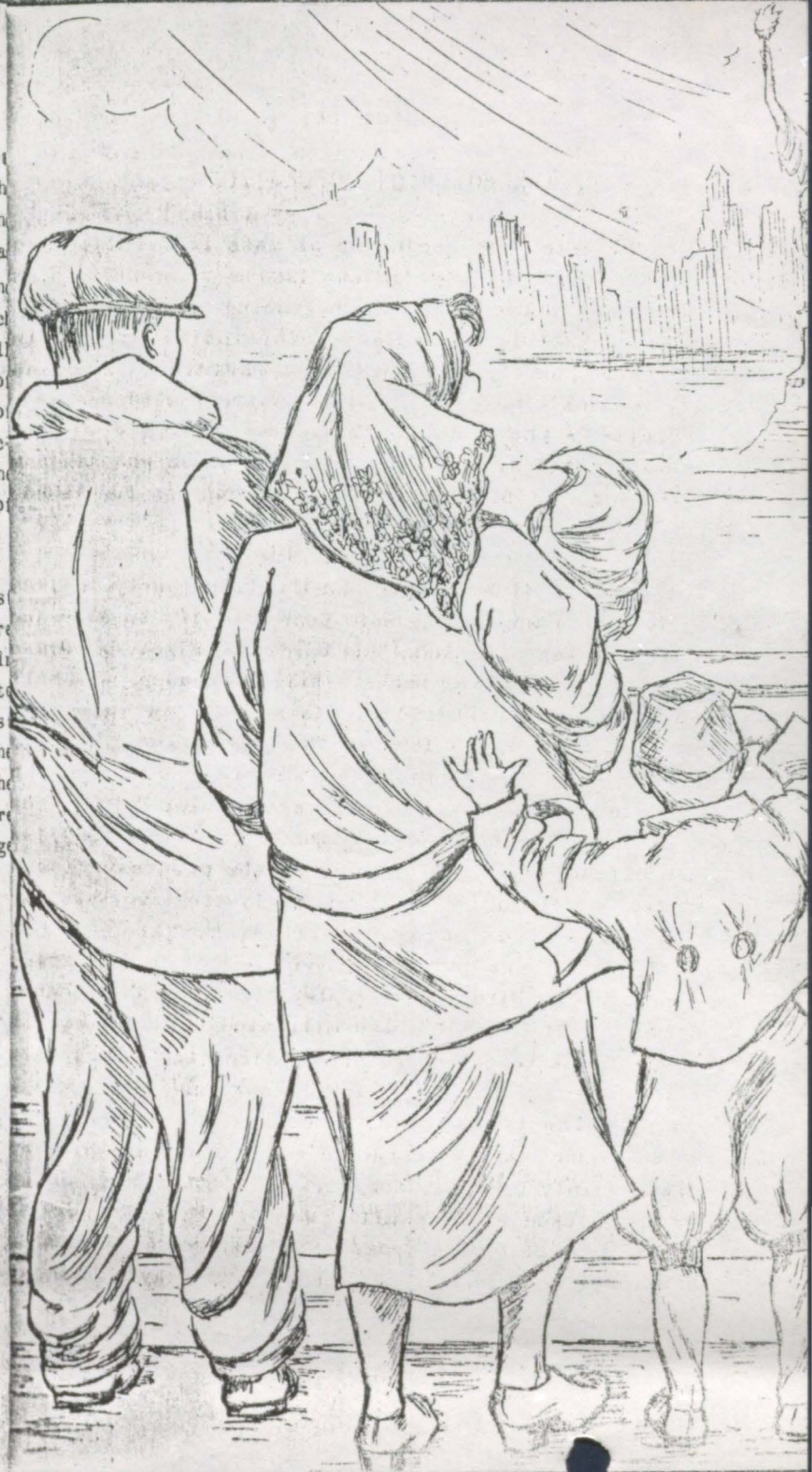
The industries which he mentioned were all located in Hammond, but a similar trend may be noted in East Chicago in the establishment of clothing manufacturing plants. Clothing manufacturers usually locate their plants in areas of dense populations where there will be a plentiful supply of women who are willing to work for them. The first such company to be established in East Chicago was the Albert Given Manufacturing Company which started operating in 1919. This company now has near the western boundary of the city a large factory where it manufactures men's trousers. The Indiana Harbor section acquired a similar industry in 1927 with the establishment of the Singer Company, which became the Silver Trouser Manufacturing Company when it was incorporated in 1934. Employment is seasonal in the clothing industry, but at the peak these two firms employ over 600 workers. It is interesting to note that there are now three other clothing manufacturing establishments in the Calumet Region.

Among the more than fifty industries now operating in East Chicago there are four which may be grouped together and described as metal refiners. All located in the Calumet section of this city, this group includes: the International Smelting and Refining Company and the United States Lead Refinery, Incorporated, both of which refine pig lead; the Metal and Thermit Corporation which recovers tin from tin-plate scrap; and the United States Reduction Company, producers of pure aluminum in various forms. Associated with the International company are two other subsidiaries of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company: the Anaconda Lead Products Company, producer of white lead; and the Anaconda Zinc Oxide department.

There are other plants in East Chicago producing a variety of other products. Many like the Associated Box Com-

pany which manufactures tin-plate boxes, carboy (acid) boxes and onion crates, and the East Chicago Pattern Works and the Swanson Pattern and Model Works perform services for the other industries in the region. There are others, such as the Dutch Cleanser plant of the Cudahy Packing Company and the Weber Insulations, Incorporated, a user of slag, which are located near the source of their raw materials. Still other firms are located here because of the advantages of this location for distributing their products. Examples of such firms are the United States Gypsum Company, manufacturer of construction materials, which built a plant on the canal in 1929 and the Famous Manufacturing Company, maker of paper presses and other machinery for over thirty years.

One final interesting fact should be pointed out. Most of the industries which opened plants in East Chicago were small. Some failed and were taken over by other firms in the same line of business. Others, such as the Interstate Iron and Steel Company, once one of the city's largest rolling mills, have gone completely out of existence. The suitability of this location for industry is attested by the fact that of 32 organizations listed in 1913, 22 of them are still in existence, in most instances without even a change of name.



Chapter III

THE POLYGLOT POPULATION

Founded after the beginning of mass immigration from Central and Southern Europe in the 1880's, East Chicago has been cosmopolitan from its very beginning. When examined the names of the first settlers, or of individuals coming here in subsequent years suggest a variety of national origins. Census reports contain statistical evidence proving definitely that East Chicago has always contained representatives of almost every type of person who has come to America and that no one nationality group has furnished a majority of the population.

The first families came to East Chicago early in 1880. Working for the land company were George Lewis, an American; Hugh Rigney, Irish barn boss; and Ferdinand Flack, a German, whose wife ran a boarding house. William Graver, who built East Chicago's first industry, was German, as was Andrew Wickey, who came here in 1890 to found the Famous Manufacturing Company, and Caesar Grasselli, founder of the Grasselli Chemical Company, was Swiss and Hazel Groves, connected with the National Forge Company founded in 1889, of Dutch extraction. The workers in the plants were of more varied origin. Many of the early steel workers were Welsh as these names suggest: William F. Hale, William Williams, and Herbert Jones. Others, Daniel Dixon, Edgar Cadman, and George Bird, for example, were English. John Keenan was one of several Irish mill hands. Sometimes the first individuals to come here of a nationality were instrumental in finding jobs for fellow countrymen. One example of this practice is furnished by John, Mike, and George Sikora, Russians, who had a tavern and restaurant which patronized mainly by their compatriots. Similarly, John Blosky, who worked at Grasselli, was probably responsible for the development of the Croatian community in "Oklahoma" as the Calumet section was called in those days. Hungarians

was represented by Joseph Horvath, Steve Sabo, John Toth, and others, and Poland by Antoni Breclaw and Andrew Chrustowski among others. Henry, Elmer, and Fred Borque came from Canada.

The workers in the factories needed homes, food, and medical care. Gustaf A. Johnson, Paul Mysliwy, John Lesniak, and J. C. Pepin were early contractors. The latter had Charles and Nelson De Lor, fellow Frenchmen working for him as carpenters just as Johnson employed Frank G. Wall and other Swedes. Edward deBriac, who ran a bakery, was French; Charles Nassau, also a merchant, was Austrian; and Vincenzo Morelli, proprietor of a candy store and grandfather of Vivian Della Chiesa, radio and operatic star, was Italian. Peter Stamos, Greek, opened a restaurant in 1895. Isaac Spector, agent for the Wabash Railroad, was a Chicago-born son of a Russian Jew and Redmond D. Walsh, agent for the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, was obviously Irish. The first hotel was operated by John Reilands, German. Dr. Schlieker, postmaster and druggist as well as physician, was also German, as was Bryon Cheney, first Justice of the Peace. The list could be made much longer but it would only emphasize the diversified nature of the population of East Chicago during the first few years of its existence.

The town grew rapidly. There were 1,255 inhabitants according to the census of 1890. Although its growth was retarded by the panic of '93, in 1900 East Chicago had a population of 3411. Then came the development of Indiana Harbor with the result that in 1910 the population had leaped to 19,098, an increase of over 460 per cent in ten years.

The newcomers represented an even greater variety of nations. There were John Pora, Joseph Steiner, John and Alex Manta, John Vintilla, and Wolf Markovich, Rumanians; Nicholas Commadore, Sam Benante, Carmelo Radice, Rocco

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EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA

Giorgio, and many other Italians; John Lazarcik, John Fusco, Fred Kaetcik, Slovaks. There were too many to name from most Central and Southern European countries, but probably mention should be made of certain individuals who were among the first of their group, such as Charles Perkins, Negro; Nick Mayor, Serb; Peter Belzeski, Ukrainian; and Alfred Lewin, Lithuanian. The influx from Europe continued until the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The contribution of Europe to East Chicago and the variety of nationalities which came here is made clear by Table I, taken from United States Census reports for 1910 to 1940.

The table shows several significant facts about the development of East Chicago. First, the number of foreign-born residents was probably greatest around 1920. By 1920 the older immigrants were beginning to die, the total having become 3,678 less by 1940 than in 1920 if the effect of reporting Mexicans in a different category is taken into consideration. Third, by far the greatest number of the foreign-born came from Central Europe and the Balkans. However, over forty nations were represented here in 1940. In addition to members of the 22 European nationalities listed in Table I there were 188 other Europeans including Norwegians, Latvians, Finns, Bulgarians, Spaniards, and others. Newfoundland and Australia of the British Empire were represented although not as plentifully as Canada and Ireland. White Asiatics included people from Turkey, Palestine, and Syria, as well as other places. Mexico was not the only Latin-American nation represented.

The census of 1930 showed the place of birth of the parents of native-born residents of East Chicago. This information is assembled in Table II. This table shows that Poland had contributed about one-third of the foreign stock and almost one-fifth of the total population of East Chicago at the time. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia had contributed another third of the foreign stock. By 1930, however, two new groups had grown to importance in the city. These were Negroes and Mexicans.

Table I

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE RESIDENTS OF EAST CHICAGO

Country of Birth	Census			
	1910	1920	1930	1940
England	199	220	320	207
Scotland	96	87	245	155
Wales	109	81	---	31
Ireland	150	169	139	76
Netherlands	13	14	9	5
Norway	14	---	---	30
Sweden	473	348	380	238
Denmark	9	---	---	12
Belgium	---	3	4	3
Switzerland	6	12	4	4
France	10	18	19	8
Germany	440	230	245	198
Poland	(1)	4,074	3,628	2,728
Czechoslovakia	(2)	715	1,494	930
Austria	3,201	1,706 (2)	114 (2)	486
Hungary	3,341	2,154 (2)	1,451 (2)	1,366
Yugoslavia	(2)	987	1,516	1,190
Russia	1,730	837 (1)	357	361
Lithuania	(1)	613	686	549
Rumania	(1) & (2)	841	1,242	825
Greece	20	488	508	496
Italy	127	381	536	508
Canada	108	142	391	293
All Others	159	543	505	1,665 (3)
Total	10,295	14,663	13,793	12,338

- (1) Because of boundary adjustments following World War I, many persons gave their country of birth as Russia in 1910 and as Poland, Lithuania, or Rumania in later years.
 (2) Because of boundary adjustments, many persons gave their country of birth as Austria or Hungary in 1910 and as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, or Rumania in later years.
 (3) Disproportionately high because of the inclusion of 1,353 Mexicans formerly listed under "Other Races."

Table II

NUMBERS OF FOREIGN BORN AND OF NATIVE BORN OF MIXED
OR FOREIGN PARENTAGE IN EAST CHICAGO IN 1930

	Foreign- Born	Foreign- Parentage	Total
England	320	432	752
Scotland	245	180	425
Ireland	139	495	634
Sweden	380	459	839
Germany	245	981	1,226
Poland	3,628	6,626	10,254
Czechoslovakia	1,494	2,162	3,656
Austria	114	282	396
Hungary	1,451	1,849	3,300
Yugoslavia	1,516	1,601	3,117
Russia	357	403	760
Lithuania	686	688	1,374
Rumania	1,242	998	2,240
Greece	508	214	722
Italy	536	600	1,136
Canada	391	353	744
Others	541	671	1,212
Total	13,793	18,994	32,787

There were very few Negroes in East Chicago until the outbreak of World War I cut off the supply of labor from Europe. As Table III shows, over 1,400 Negroes had come here by 1920. The continued growth of industry during the 20's was accompanied by continued migration of Negroes so that in 1930 they constituted almost one-tenth of the total population of the city. This trend was slackened during the 30's by the depression, but their number increased about twenty per cent during the decade and has probably grown more rapidly since 1940 as a result of the boom accompanying

the second world war. Evidence in support of this statement is found in the fact that Negro pupils constituted about nineteen per cent of the pupils in elementary and junior high schools in 1945 although Negroes made up only eleven per cent of the population according to the census of 1940.

Table III

NATIVITY AND RACE OF POPULATION OF EAST CHICAGO

Nativity and Race	1910	1920	1930	1940
Native White				
Native Parentage	3,013	5,954	11,521	36,165
Foreign Parentage	5,748	13,893	18,994	
Foreign Born White	10,195	14,663	13,793	12,338*
Negroes	28	1,424	5,088	6,101
Other Races	14	33	5,388	33
Total	19,098	35,967	54,784	54,637

* Includes 1,358 individuals reporting Mexico as place of birth

Includes 5,343 Mexicans

Mexicans started coming to East Chicago during the 20's. According to Table III, they constituted one-fifth of the population of the city in 1930. Subsequently during the depression quite a large number were returned to Mexico. A change in the method of taking the census in 1940 makes quite difficult the determination of the number of Mexicans here at that time. In previous censuses Mexicans, regardless of national origin, were classed among "Other Races" and were easily identifiable. In 1940 Mexicans were classed as "White," and those who reported having been born in Mexico can be learned from the report.

The Chinese population numbers about 28 today. These, twelve are native born and sixteen foreign born. There are at present three Japanese, who happen to be native born, and two Indians in East Chicago.

The people who have come from a foreign country to United States naturally tend to associate with each other. They have organized churches, clubs, and other organizations. For example, the Poles of East Chicago have South Side Civic Club and the Polish National Alliance Local 362. The Rumanians have at least eleven organizations of which the Rumanian American Alliance of Democracy is most important, and the Russians have two organizations: Russian Orthodox Beneficial Society and the Sokol. Italians have three societies: the Italo-American National Union, Local 27; Sons of Italy; and the Italian Twin City Republican Club. The Greeks have four: the Bachelors Club, the Icarian Club, Greek Democratic Club, and the Order of Ahepa. The Slovaks have several, including the National Slovak Union and the Sokol. The Yugoslavs have organized the Serbian-American Democratic Club, the Serbian National Federation, and the Yavore Club while the Mexicans have Hobreros Catolicos, the Sociedad Mutualista, and Sociedad Mexicana "Cuauhtemoc."

In many instances the names of many of these organizations indicate their purpose: some are social, others fraternal and insurance organizations, still others political. Some are purely local; others are branches of national organizations. These various nationality organizations serve the useful purpose of helping to preserve national customs and interests of their members although they may have slowed up the process of Americanization in some cases.

Although the city is and has been cosmopolitan, it always has been an appreciable number of native white native parentage living in East Chicago. According

Table III, in 1910 about one-sixth of the population were native born of native parentage. About the same proportion is found in 1920. By 1930 the percentage in this class had increased somewhat but probably included many grandchildren of Central European immigrants. The native Americans who came to East Chicago before the first world war came largely from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois although all states were represented. In more recent years there have been an increasing number of individuals coming from Kentucky, Tennessee, and other southern states.

The population statistics for East Chicago illustrate the fact that more men than women move into new communities. The figures are:

Year	Male	Female
1910	12,119	6,869
1920	20,926	15,041
1930	30,618	24,166
1940	29,019	25,618

The difference was most pronounced in 1910 when most of the inhabitants were newcomers but has not entirely disappeared today.

Other sections of this report will tell of contributions made by members of these various nationalities to the government and religious life of the city, but brief accounts of the lives of few representative individuals should emphasize the peculiar way in which East Chicago was developed. For example, in 1893 the family of Stanley Wleklinski came to East Chicago where he was born on November 11, 1895. He attended the local schools and was a soldier in World War I. He helped in the founding of the East Chicago Building and Loan Association and, at present, is affiliated with the First Federal Savings and Loan Association. Through these organizations he has been a factor in the realty development of East Chicago. Frank

Migas came to East Chicago around 1906. He worked for the Charles Martin Baking Company and for the Inland Steel Company. In 1909 Mr. Migas started his own dairy business and in 1918, while still in this business, he started candy manufacturing business. In 1919 he became a director of the People's State Bank in Gary. In 1930 Mr. Migas accepted the job as chief deputy sheriff in East Chicago and remaining in this position until he became mayor in 1939.

John Tenkely came to East Chicago about 1904. He was in the grocery business at first but later started the candy business which he still runs. He became city councilman in 1913 and served for seventeen years, the longest term in office for any councilman in East Chicago. He represented the city at seven conventions of Harbors and Rivers. He was the organizer of the Hungarian Catholic Church. He has been captain of the Community Chest drives in the Calumet District for the last fifteen years.

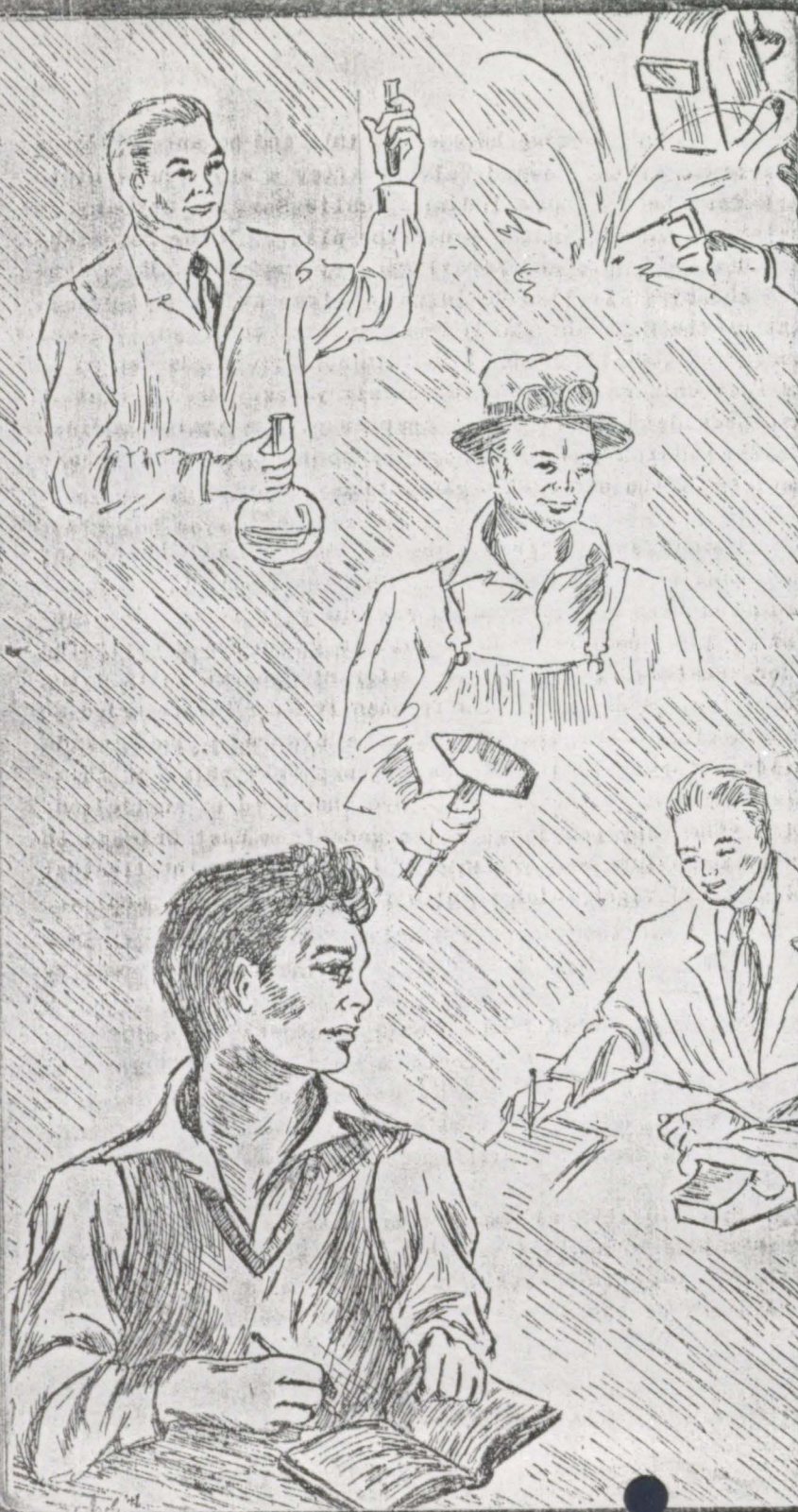
Thomas Costino, now National President of the Rumanian American Alliance for Democracy, came to East Chicago and began working in the open-hearth at the Inland Steel Company in 1902. In 1905 he went to Rumania returning in 1907 with his wife, Anna, and eight of his children. Mr. Costino was a member of the committee from Lake County which went to Washington, D.C., to invite President Coolidge to dedicate Wicker Park in 1926.

Charles Rajchinetz came to East Chicago in 1895 at the age of eleven. After attending the public schools for several years, he started as a clerk for a hardware store and later became a foreman at the Hubbard Steel Foundry. In 1910 he became the first policeman of Russian origin.

Of all the Italians to come to East Chicago, Louis Ferrini is the outstanding citizen because of having made possible for hundreds of his fellow countrymen to become American citizens and to adjust themselves to the American

way of living. He came here about 1914 and began working as a mechanic at the Edward Valve. After a while he went to work for the Northern Indiana Public Service Company as assistant manager in the generator plant. Later he established a wholesale and retail grocery business. He organized the First Italian Building and Loan and is now president of the East Chicago Federal Savings and Loan. He was elected to the city council in 1916 and afterwards served on the East Chicago Water Board for six years. Mr. Ferrini is also president of the local chapter of the Italo-American National Union and has recently been appointed supreme chaplain of the national organization.

These few sketches show in some detail that many individuals have come to East Chicago from all over the world and have contributed in various ways to the development of the community. Each culture group has contributed labor, customs, genius. The immigrant generation is dying out. Its sons and daughters frequently have intermarried so that national origins have become blurred. The grandchildren forget their origins and properly think of themselves as just Americans. Names are shortened or Anglicized. Still, the many people who have gone from East Chicago to win national fame are evidence of the increased intellectual and physical vigor which results from uniting many peoples.



Chapter IV

OCCUPATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Statements made in earlier chapters about the number and variety of local industries have suggested that East Chicago would have a very large proportion of the 17,452 occupations listed in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* published in 1939 by the United States Department of Labor. Because this is true, it is difficult in a few pages to tell about all the possibilities for employment which exist. Each of the large industries employs people for hundreds of different kinds of work including many which seem entirely unrelated to the industry itself. Occupations do fall into more or less commonly recognized categories which can serve as bases for explanation.

Technical occupations, such as chemists, electrical engineers, draftsmen, constitute one of the occupational categories. These occupations, as a group, require training in a university or technical school. Industries employ many technically-trained people to direct their operations. A steel mill will have metallurgists in charge of the laboratories and frequently the departments where steel is made. It will have chemists or chemical engineers directing the coke plant. The head of the electrical department and many of his assistants are likely to be electrical engineers. A structural or civil engineer may be made responsible for the construction department. An oil refinery or a chemical plant will have chemists and chemical engineers directing its operations. For example:

...A refinery...requires a well organized, efficient laboratory. The functions of the various laboratories are to see that material progressing through the units is properly processed so as to produce the desired results, and that the finished product adheres to rigid specifications for the consumption of our customers. This is accomplished by a constant series

of tests made at regular intervals twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week. The tests and analyses vary from routine tests to more thorough chemical analyses. The more routine tests are performed by inspectors and testers; the more complicated by salaried chemists...

While industries employ most of the technically trained workers in East Chicago, a few find employment with the government in the health, water, engineering, and sanitation departments, or in private practice as consultants. For example, the 1916 telephone directory listed two architects, two electrical engineers, and one industrial engineer. Occasionally, technical engineers operate retail businesses; as an electrical engineer may operate a radio or electrical supplies store or a combustion engineer may sell fuel and oil heaters.

Closely related to the technical occupations are mechanical trades: machinists, plumbers, carpenters, electricians, molders, etc. These skilled workmen spend three or four years as apprentices learning to do the work. Many mechanics and craftsmen find employment in industries: bricklayers building furnaces; pipefitters installing and maintaining oil, water, and steam line; pattern-makers making and repairing patterns. Most of the large industries have cooperated with the apprenticeship training program of the schools by which, since its establishment in 1927, hundreds of boys have learned skills for the job and learned related information in school. Here is what one plant executive says:

The Mechanical Department consists of the following shops: Boiler, Brickmason, Carpenter, Electric, Garage, Machine, Paint, Pipe, Cranes and Trucks, and Labor. The personnel of each shop is made up of craftsmen or mechanics and helpers. The Boiler Shop, one of the largest shops, consists of boilermakers, layers out, riggers, tinner, blacksmiths, welders and burners. These mechanics are assisted by

helpers and second-class mechanics. The Pipe Shop, another of the larger shops, consists of pipefitters, pipe machine operators assisted by helpers. It is the function of the Mechanical Department to maintain...equipment in good working condition, to replace defective material and equipment and to periodically check and repair major units...

Other mechanics may work for private individuals or business houses, painting, repairing, building. When a person wants a new building erected, he usually arranges with one or more contractors to build it for him. The contractor then hires members of the building trades to do the work. Public institutions, hospitals, libraries, and city departments, also employ tradesmen; for individual jobs when the employer has a small place, or permanently when an employer like the schools is large enough to have constant need for such services. Twenty automobile mechanics, six plumbers, nine electricians are operating establishments serving the general public. While not a mechanical trade, tailoring resembles them in that ten individuals operate tailor shops while many others work in the trouser factories.

The third category of workers is made up of office workers. As reading the want-ads in any metropolitan paper will reveal, this category includes hundreds of vocations in addition to stenographers and bookkeepers of whom everybody has heard. For example, large offices employ dozens of persons as comptometer operators or as keypunch machine operators and lesser numbers as switchboard operators, addressograph operators, filing clerks. "The most frequent openings are for typists and for clerks, the latter frequently being employed for making records by hand. Stenography and bookkeeping require months of training while keypunch operators can be trained in two or three weeks. In small business or professional offices, one person may act as secretary, bookkeeper, receptionist, and filing clerk, while in large offices a worker may spend his or her entire time doing just one thing.

More and more occupations in industrial plants fall into the semi-skilled category. Such workers perform an operation time after time usually on or in connection with some specialized machine. They are trained to perform this operation by foremen, supervisors, or fellow workmen. While plants differ in the extent to which seniority is required for advancement, the following statement by the employment manager of a local refinery would apply to many of the larger industries.

...it is important for you to understand that it is the policy of this company that all men employed in the refinery (except those employed as clerical, professional, technical, executive or administrative personnel) must start their employment as laborers in the Plant Labor Department. As such they form part of a manpower pool which supplies the needed personnel to the various departments such as operating, mechanical, pumping, car, barrel house and guard departments and various laboratories. As men are required in these departments of the refinery, it is customary to draw them from this "labor pool" by seniority. Conversely, when it is necessary to reduce the working forces in the various departments the surplus manpower is returned to the labor pool and the younger men in the "pool" laid off.

When transferred to operating departments, workers are usually given jobs as helpers. After they learn the operation and when they have acquired sufficient seniority, they are promoted to assistants, then to operators and, possibly even higher. Of course, various jobs may have other names than helper, assistant, and operator, and there may be more than three jobs in one operation, but the procedure is the same. Here is a statement of the promotion policy at the Inland Steel Company:

You naturally will want to know what your chances are for advancement. The best answer is that all our superintendents, foremen, and other supervisory people

started at the bottom. That's true of the women, too.

We at Inland know that management and workers are largely the same people--only at different stages of their careers. Wherever you work here, your boss was once where you are now, having the same experiences, meeting the same problems.

Our company is always looking for capable employees for supervisory jobs. You'll find right through your steel career that you'll be given opportunity to fit yourself for the next step up.

Getting the necessary experience and "know how" to fill the better jobs takes time. You can't swing it overnight, and not everyone has what it takes. But there are real opportunities.

The refinery employment manager named six departments in addition to the laboratories: mechanical, which keeps equipment in operating condition; power, which supplies heat, water, steam, and power to the operating units; car, which keeps tank cars in proper condition; operating, which produces petroleum products; treating, which purifies the various products; pumping, which transfers materials from one operation to another; loading, which loads tankers and trucks; and barrel house, where packaged goods are prepared for shipment. A large steel mill will have more; the Inland lists fifteen operating departments: blast furnace, where ore is changed to iron; open hearth, where iron is changed to steel; two blooming mills, where steel ingots are rolled into blooms, billets, or slabs; a 28" mill where blooms are rolled into rails and structural shapes; two bar mills, where billets are rolled into bars and small structural shapes; a sheet mill and two continuous hot-strip mills, where slabs are rolled even thinner; a tin mill and a galvanizing department, where sheets are coated with tin and zinc for protection; a bolt and rivet department, where rods are transformed into bolts; and a splice-bar and tie-plate department, where bars are made into supplies for railroads.

In addition, there are many service departments: transportation, coal, power, machine shop, etc.

Even though East Chicago is highly industrial with fewer stores than most cities its size, there are many people engaged in saleswork in the city. Table IV shows the number of retail establishments listed in the telephone directory in 1946. While there are probably some duplications in the 468 places listed, there are also unquestionably stores which are not listed in the telephone directory. Since few stores are operated by fewer than two people and many stores employ dozens of workers, it is apparent that there are several thousand salespeople working in East Chicago. In addition, East Chicago people work in stores in Hammond, Chicago, and other cities. In small stores, one person may buy the merchandise, put the stock on the shelves, dress the windows, serve customers, wrap the merchandise, collect the money, and make deliveries, while in larger stores a person may only do one or two of these activities. Retail stores are not the only type of merchandising work performed by East Chicagoans. There are insurance salesmen and house-to-house salesmen of brushes, vacuum cleaners, etc. All of the industries in town employ salesmen to sell their products. Sales representatives are among the most highly paid employees of industries.

The telephone directory lists almost two hundred establishments which might be classed as service occupations. Included are 34 beauty parlors, 69 restaurants, 25 laundries and cleaners, 19 hotels, and 10 funeral homes. Morticians and beauticians, and barbers receive their training in school although barbers also serve a short apprenticeship after they have completed the course in the barber college before they are admitted to examination. Taxi and truck drivers are usually taught to drive by relatives and friends. In addition to the more or less highly skilled cooks, restaurants employ waiters or waitresses and cashiers who usually learn on their first jobs. Laundries and cleaning firms also have many unskilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Table IV
NUMBER OF RETAIL STORES
EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA

Number	Type of Merchandise	Number	Type of Merchandise
11	Automobiles	16	Foods, ready to eat
38	Gasoline, oil, etc.	5	Fruits & vegetables
6	Automobile parts	16	Furniture
3	Air conditioning	86	Groceries
6	Bakeries	14	Hardware
10	Clothing, men-boys	12	Jewelry
19	Clothing, women-girls	8	Junk
24	Coal and coke	9	Lumber
8	Confectionary	6	Meats
10	Delicatessen	4	Millinery
4	Variety stores	2	News dealers
7	Department stores	2	Oil burners
16	Drugs	7	Poultry
1	Dry goods	15	Radios
5	Electrical appliances	15	Real estate
2	Feed stores	8	Shoes
8	Florists	65	Taverns

Members of professions, like the people engaged in the service occupations, sell services instead of commodities. The chief characteristic which distinguishes members of professions from workers in service is the requirement of long training in college. Another characteristic is the respect other people have for those engaged in an occupation. There are practicing in East Chicago in 1946:

3 accountants	32 lawyers
2 architects	4 optometrists
4 chiropractors	43 physicians
26 dentists	

In addition, clergymen, nurses, and teachers are usually regarded as being professional people. Teachers and clergy-

men differ from the members of other professions in that they are employed by institutions rather than being engaged in private practice. Of course, most industries hire doctors and nurses and there are many more accountants employed by business firms than are engaged in public accounting.

Chapter V

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

An old proverb says, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." There is little need for East Chicago Jacks and Jills to be dull because of lack of opportunity to play as a survey of local facilities for leisure-time activities will reveal. There are the usual variety of commercial enterprises, theaters, bowling alleys, and the like; many parks and playgrounds supported by public funds; and innumerable social organizations operated by their members.

The Tod Opera House at the southwest corner of Chicago and Forsythe, completed in 1889, was the meeting place of pioneer East Chicagoans. On the second floor above the stores which occupied the ground floor was a theater in which travelling stock companies presented their repertoires. Rooms on the third floor of the structure were used for religious worship, schools, and other gatherings. This building was destroyed by fire in 1907.

As the city grew in population and area, moving picture and vaudeville houses were constructed. Among the pioneers in the ownership and operation of these "picture shows" were George Brandt and Julius Nassau. George Brandt operated the Gem Theater, which was in the 3400 block on Michigan Avenue while Julius Nassau owned the Columbia, located at 3431 Michigan Avenue. The Columbia had a seating capacity of 472 and at times featured vaudeville entertainment. Other theaters, no longer existent, were the Family on Michigan Avenue, the Pictoreland, in the 3300 block on Michigan, north of the Pennsylvania Station, the Liberty, on Guthrie Street, the New Home (now the Broadway) at 2205 Broadway, the Hartley (now the Forsythe) at 4608 Indianapolis Boulevard, the Lyric (now the location of the Voge) at 811 Chicago Avenue, the New Monroe, 3906 Alder Street, the Twin City, 4826 Alexander Avenue and the Auditorium, 3436 Michigan Avenue.

Eight theaters are now in operation in the city including the beforementioned Forsythe, Voge, and Broadway. Indiana, constructed in 1925 at 3468 Michigan Avenue with seating capacity of 1,500 making it the largest theater in the city, has been a "first" in the development of movie techniques and a pioneer in the introduction of many innovations in the amusement field. Other theaters are the Garden, 3612 Main Street, the city's second largest theater seating 1,000, the Vic, 3525 Main Street, the Midway, Alexander Avenue in the Calumet area, and the American, 3621 Main Street.

Another form of commercial recreation in which hundreds of our citizens engage, particularly in the winter months is bowling. Old timers will recall the old Lyric Alley located on the second floor of the building at 813 West Chicago Avenue, and the Apollo Recreation, now the Arcades Alleys at 3451 Michigan Avenue. Other alleys, no longer in operation, were the South Side Bowling Alleys at 1309 West 149th Street and the St. Stanislaus Bowling Alleys in the Memorial Building at 4936 Indianapolis Boulevard.

Present bowling establishments in addition to the above mentioned Arcade, are the East Chicago Recreation, 527 West Chicago Avenue, the Immaculate Conception Recreation Center, 4862 Olcott Avenue, the Leo Peters Bowling Alley, 180 Broadway, the Sunbowl Lanes, 2302 East Columbus Drive, the Calumet Bowling Alleys at 4823 Alexander Avenue, and the Columbia Hall Recreation Center, operated by the Holy Trinity Hungarian Catholic Church.

Soda fountains, "coke" bars, and the like are another form of commercial recreation. Frequently liquid refreshments are sold in establishments which are engaged in other activities, operating pool and billiard tables or selling drugs for example.

As in other American cities, attending sporting events constitutes a major form of recreation in East Chicago. Naturally, many sports lovers attend big-league baseball, football, and hockey games in Chicago, but as far back as 1905 there was a local baseball team playing in "Sawmill" Park near the Graver Tank plant. An early East Chicago football team was known as the Dodgers. On the Harbor side a cigar manufacturer subsidized the Indiana Harbor Booster Club which had football and other teams. These names were revived in the 30's and used for teams which played a football game to collect funds for St. Catherine's Hospital. Out of this game developed the Calumet All-Stars, a football team which had much success in the years prior to the second world war. There are at present several baseball teams which charge admission best known of which is the East Chicago Giants. While high-school athletic events are not commercial enterprises, citizens pay thousands of dollars each year to watch local interscholastic contests.

There are two other sports organizations, not commercial in character but which logically should be mentioned at this point. The Isaac Walton League has a local chapter which dates back to 1925. This organization is primarily interested in conservation of natural resources so as to increase hunting and fishing but it has helped the Boy Scouts in many ways. The Indiana Harbor Boat Club, Incorporated, founded in 1939, now has a membership of 125. A frame building, originally temporary office for a construction firm working on the Cast Armour plant, was moved to Lees Park in 1943 to serve as headquarters for the club. This organization is promoting increasing the size of the park on the lake front by filling in the lake.

The municipality provides three types of recreational services: the parks, the department of recreation, and the libraries. The thirteen tax-supported parks and playgrounds contain approximately 146 acres which means one acre of play space for about 375 inhabitants. This would prove rather



crowded if everyone tried to use the parks at the same time; but it is not far from the national average for cities of this size, which is 300 people per acre. In addition, there is a private playground at 140th and Evergreen in the Sunnyside area. The parks vary in size from Tod Park in East Chicago, the largest with 47.5 acres, to Smith Park back of Columbus School in the New Addition, with 1.7 acres. Two, Smith and Marktown, are on school property while the playground at 143rd and Homerlee is on land leased from Edward Valves, Incorporated.

The facilities on the different sites differ greatly. Altho Tod Park has the MacArthur nine-hole public golf course, probably the best equipped park is Washington where facilities include:

- 1 greenhouse and arboretum
- 1 outdoor zoo (DISCONTINUED)
- 1 swimming pool and dressing rooms
- 2 baseball fields
- 2 soft ball fields
- 1 stadium, seating 3500, with locker rooms
- 4 concrete tennis courts

Altogether there are five baseball diamonds, nine soft ball diamonds, and eighteen tennis courts. Swimmers may use four swimming pools or the beach at Lees Park. Unfortunately, from a recreational point of view, most of the lake shore in East Chicago is occupied by industrial plants. Swings, testers, and slides are furnished for smaller children. Several parks are equipped with wading pools for children.

Wicker Park, located about five miles south of East Chicago, is operated by North Township of which East Chicago is a part. It contains an eighteen-hole golf course with a fine club-house, tennis courts, a large swimming pool, and shaded picnic areas.

The Department of Recreation organizes leagues to compete in the various sports and furnishes supervision and

such equipment as balls and bats. The summer-time outdoor activities are conducted in the various parks and playgrounds. School gymnasiums are used for winter sports except skating for which areas are flooded in various parts of the city. Tod Park contains a lagoon which furnishes skating for people in that neighborhood. At times the recreation department has conducted free shows in the park band stands in the summer and in the school auditoriums in the winter.

On September 16, 1909, the East Chicago Public Library, the third of the public recreational services, was formally established. However, its real origin does not begin with that year, for in 1908 a group of public spirited citizens feeling a need for the educational and socializing influence such a project could furnish, formed a committee and started the movement for such an institution. Mrs. John D. Kennedy at that time president of the Tuesday Reading Club, is credited with beginning the movement. She appointed a committee to solicit books. In early May of the following year Mrs. Abe Ottenheimer suggested a tag day to be held for the purpose of raising funds for the project. This idea was adopted and between two and three hundred dollars were received. Mrs. John D. Kennedy and Mrs. W. R. Diamond secured between five hundred and six hundred dollars on the same day from businessmen interested in aiding the movement. Until August of 1909 money was continuing to be donated and on August 3rd of that year a committee consisting of Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Reese Williams, Mrs. Charles Fichter, Mrs. A. H. W. Johnson, Mrs. William Meade, Mrs. William Pulling, and Mrs. Edward Jacob appeared before the Common Council presenting a petition for a levy for library maintenance. The Council by a unanimous vote authorized a levy of one mill on the dollar. Thus began the library movement in East Chicago which today is so much a part of the educational, recreational, and social life of the community.

The first library board consisted of Mr. J. G. Allen, president, Dr. A. A. Ross, vice-president, and Mrs. John

Kennedy, secretary. Other members were Mr. John R. Farvid, Mr. George W. Lewis, Mrs. A. H. W. Johnson, and Mrs. W. Walton. The first librarian was Mr. L. B. Blanchard who was appointed in the fall of 1909 and served until January 5, 1910. The following librarians have served since 1910:-

Anne D. Swezey, 1910-1913
Mrs. Florence K. Byers, 1913-1922
Orlando C. Davis, 1923-1925
Frank H. Whitmore, 1925-

On March 1, 1910, the first library was opened in the city hall. In the Indiana Harbor section a library was opened the following week in quarters over the fire station. Plans for the construction of library buildings were discussed December 6, 1910, and a committee began working on this proposal. Andrew Carnegie offered \$40,000 to defray construction costs and, after a committee of the board selected sites for the buildings, Mr. Argyle E. Robinson of Chicago was selected to draw up the plans. Two buildings were constructed, one at the intersection of Baring and Chicago Avenues to serve the western section of the city, the other on Grapevine Street (now Grand Boulevard) at 136th Street. The Baring Avenue building was dedicated on Friday evening, May 16, 1913, and the Indiana Harbor building on the following evening. On December 18, 1915, a branch library was opened at 912 Chicago Avenue in the Calumet district. Other branches were opened later at 3940 Deal Street known as the Sunnyside branch and the Marks branch serving the people in the section of the city known as Marktown.

The two main buildings have been substantially enlarged since the Carnegie gift to keep pace with the growth of the city's population and interests. The enlargement of the Indiana Harbor Library was completed in the autumn of 1931 through a bond issue of \$60,000. This addition, besides adding a beautiful reading room, houses the office from which the entire library work of the city is directed. The

Baring Avenue Library was enlarged in 1924 at a cost of \$15,000 and plans for further enlargement were made in 1925 doubling its original area at a cost of \$60,000. Of this cost \$33,000 was raised by a bond issue. Mr. Karl D. Norstrom was appointed to draw up the plans and work was begun in 1938. These additions have been made without conflict with the general architectural plans of the original buildings.

The two main buildings contain ample reading rooms for adults on the main floors with children's quarters in basements. The Baring Avenue building also contains a well equipped room for small civic and educational meetings with seating capacity for 60 persons. In the adult reading room in each of the main libraries are seating facilities for over a hundred readers.

In this brief history it is impossible to tell in detail of the rapid growth in books, periodicals, and of reading materials of the East Chicago Libraries and of the steady development of sound library techniques and service. One may, by examining the annual reports in the Indianapolis Harbor office, find voluminous evidence of this growth in detail. By September, 1910, the first annual report showed a total expenditure of \$2,835.61 of which total \$1,040.00 was spent for the purchase of books. The library had a total of 1,986 volumes. The circulation in that first year was 12,698. When the library opened, the number of books was 739 with 675 more volumes being donated that first year. In a recent year the circulation for home use reached a total of 334,000, the number of registered borrowers was 13,723. Recently the total book collection had reached 75,000 fairly recent and serviceable books. In that year the community provided a total of \$58,406.74 for the upkeep and support of its libraries.

It would probably be impossible to list all of the social organizations in this city. Mention was made

chapter III of about thirty different nationality clubs and organizations. In addition to these there are several lodges or orders which to some extent cut across nationality and religious lines. Among these are the various Masonic lodges, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Odd Fellows, B'nai B'rith, Knights of Columbus, and Knights of Pythias. Some of these are fraternal, existing primarily for fellowship, while others provide members with insurance and other benefits.

The first of these organizations to be established was the East Chicago Masonic Lodge which started holding meetings at 4806 Olcott in 1893. When Dr. Schleiker built the building at 713 West Chicago Avenue, where the Moose now meet, the Masons moved into the hall. By 1912 this organization was able to erect the building at 911 West Chicago Avenue. In November, 1911, there were enough members of this organization living in the Harbor side of town to start a lodge of their own. A charter was granted the following May. First meetings were held in the Schrieber Hall. In 1930 the lodge bought the original Baptist church building at 3511 Fir Street where they still meet. The Masonic order, like many other fraternal organizations, includes several organizations. There are five lodges including the Eastern Star, a women's group, which meet in the East Chicago building. Three organizations use the Harbor building. The Masonic order is primarily fraternal.

The Knights of Columbus is a fraternal order for members of the Roman Catholic church. The corresponding women's organization is the Daughters of Isabella. The Twin City Council of the Knights was organized in 1912. The lodge meets in a hall on Indianapolis Boulevard.

The Elks is an organization which is more than social since the dues pay for insurance and a hotel is operated for members. The local Elks lodge was organized in 1907 and held its meetings in the hall in the second floor of the building in which the city Water Department office is located.

ed. The lodge moved from there to the hall now used by Knights of Pythias on the third floor of the bank building at the corner of Chicago and Indianapolis. The present headquarters at Magoun and Chicago was completed and occupied in 1926. The Elks had a junior organization, Antlers, for boys of 18 to 21 before World War II made an organization impossible.

The lodges which have been described illustrate various types of organizations and the services fraternal orders perform. The I.O.O.F., or Odd Fellows, have lodges, one of which has a building at 4728 Indianapolis which the other lodge is now using. The Eagles meet at 3207 Guthrie. The Loyal Order of Moose operate a very well known home for the orphans of members at Mooseheart, Illinois, west of Chicago. The B'nai B'rith, a Jewish fraternal order the local branch of which dates from 1903 meets at different times at the two East Chicago synagogues and in Whiting.

Very similar to lodges are the ten veteran's organizations in the city. The oldest of these is American Legion Post 266 which was first organized in 1919 and reorganized in 1922. There are five Legion posts. There are two posts of Veterans of Foreign Wars and three AmVets groups. The first two organizations were formed after World War I and include individuals who saw service in either conflicts. The Legion posts have Women's Auxiliaries and sponsor drum and bugle corps. American Legion Posts, all over the nation finance baseball teams for boys under seventeen. The East Chicago teams, having won several state and regional championships, have a very fine record in the national championship contests which mark the climax of each season.

Chapter VI

CHURCHES

A survey of churches in East Chicago in 1946 located 57 active congregations. Included were:

13 Roman Catholic	2 Jewish
4 Greek Catholic	2 Episcopal
4 Greek Orthodox	1 Polish Independent
29 Protestant	1 Rumanian Independent

There are also some Mohammedans in East Chicago but they go to Michigan City for church services.

It probably should be mentioned that all of these, including the Mohammedans, worship the same God. All are off-shoots, directly or indirectly, of the ancient Jewish church. After the death of Jesus, Christian churches were organized in most of the cities of the Roman Empire. Services were usually conducted in the speech of the inhabitants of a city--Latin in western Europe, and other languages, usually Greek in Constantinople. In time Latin changed to Spanish, French, Italian, and Rumanian. In western Europe the priests continued to use Latin in divine services, but in eastern Europe services were conducted in the vernacular. The form of the services also became different. In 1054 European Christians split into two major groups; one of which acknowledged the leadership of the Pope in Rome, the other of which acknowledged the leadership of the Patriarch in Constantinople. Those in western Europe became known as Roman Catholics; those in eastern Europe, as Greek Orthodox; and there were some in middle Europe who adhered to the Roman Pope but who continued to conduct services in the vernacular and in a form more like that of the Greek church. These latter are called Greek Catholics. Finally there were a few congregations who remained independent of either group. Drawing its population from all over Europe, East Chicago has representatives of all four of these groups of churches.

There are today in East Chicago approximately 18,000 Roman Catholics. They represent many nationalities, there being separate churches for Hungarians, Poles, Italians, Mexicans, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Croatians, and Negroes. St. Mary's and St. Patrick's are the only parishes which serve congregations which are primarily English-speaking.

The first congregation established by the Catholics of what was then the village of East Chicago, was St. Mary's, which was founded by Rev. Henry H. Plaster, so long in charge of St. Joseph's Church of Hammond, who celebrated the first Mass in the old Tod Opera House. In 1889 he bought a site from the East Chicago Company. General Torrence, who was so prominent in the founding and the upbuilding of East Chicago, donated the first bell which had originally belonged to the pioneer public school. Rev. M. B. Byrne was the first permanent pastor in charge. In 1900 a school house was completed just north of the church, and by the fall of that year 170 pupils were in attendance. A new school house was built in 1913 to house 370 pupils.

St. Stanislaus, from a very humble beginning, has grown into one of the largest parishes in the diocese of Fort Wayne. It was founded for Polish Catholics. The original church, of frame construction, was built by Father Kobylinski in 1896 and was dedicated to St. Michael. The first permanent pastor was Father John Kubacki who later built a school and moved the church from Baring Avenue to its present site. At this time the name of the church was changed to St. Stanislaus.

Rev. Thomas Mungovan, brother of the present Vice General, was selected by Bishop Aldering on May 24, 1902, to organize a parish in Indiana Harbor, although only eight families were found as prospects. In 1903 Father Mungovan erected a combination church, school, and residence--a two-story frame building, the first St. Patrick's. He built the present rectory in 1905. The present church, school

and parish hall was built in 1923. A new convent for the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who do the teaching, was built in 1925.

The Rev. John Kubacki began the organization of St. John Cantius' parish by ministering to Polish people living in Indiana Harbor during the years 1903 and 1904. The present large school was erected and the convent enlarged in 1928.

For a time those Hungarian and Slovak people who were the first of their nationality to locate at East Chicago were a part of one little parish organized by Father Benedict Rajcany, pastor of St. John's, Hammond. Like all other parishes in this area, that of Holy Trinity grew rapidly, and later two separate parishes were formed for the Slovak people. Father Rajcany erected the first Holy Trinity Church in the year 1906, and in December, 1907, the parish received its first pastor, Rev. Oscar Szilagyi, who was a Benedictine priest. The new school was built in 1928, with the Daughters of Divine Charity in charge. In 1937 Father Sipos purchased a large building, situated one block from the church, which has been converted into a recreation hall, and which is a source of considerable revenue for the parish.

The parish for the Lithuanian people of Indiana Harbor, St. Francis, was organized in 1913 by the Rev. J. Jukstys. Besides doing good spiritual work, Rev. Casimir Bickauskas, the present pastor, has to his credit the erection of the rectory in 1925, the school and convent in 1927, and the parish hall in 1929. The school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Casimir.

The first pastor of the Assumption Parish is the priest now in charge, the Rev. Clement M. Mlinarovich. He was appointed pastor in 1915. He erected the first church in 1917 and the present rectory in 1919. In 1926 Father

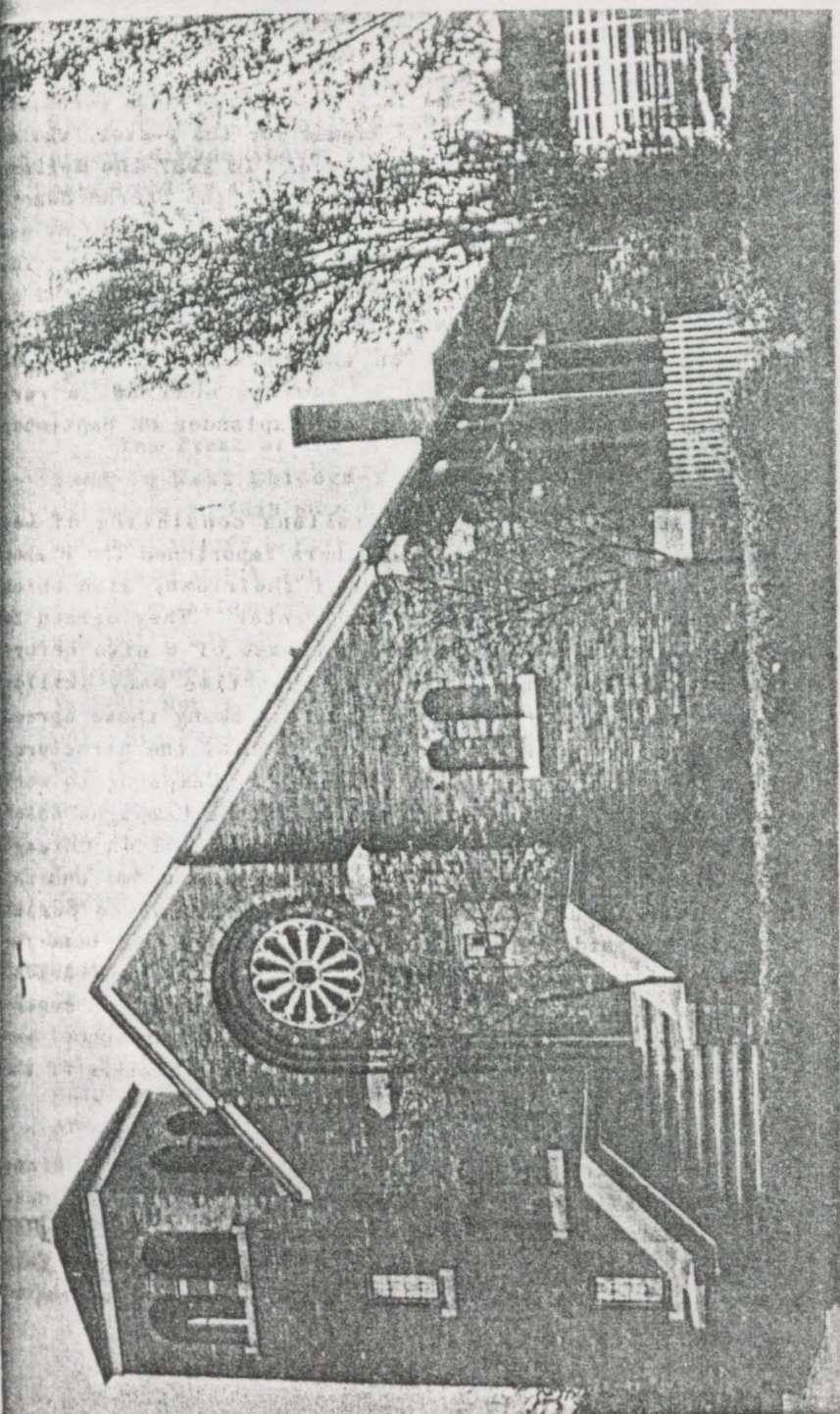
Mlinarovich built a combination church and school of brick and brought the School Sisters of St. Francis to teach the children. In the same year he erected a convent for the nuns. Recently Father Mlinarovich was made a Monseignor.

The Slovaks in the East Chicago side of town had attended Assumption parish, Indiana Harbor, for many years without having a church of their own, but in the spring of 1940 Father Mlinarovich received permission to erect a church for them on valuable property secured a few years previously. This church, which was named Sacred Heart, was used for the first time on December 15, 1940, and was dedicated by Bishop Noll on May 11, 1941.

The Croatian people of East Chicago were organized into a separate parish, Holy Trinity, in 1916, and had as their first pastor the Rev. Joseph Judnic who built a church and school in 1917 and a convent in 1920 for the Sisters Adorers of the Precious Blood, who have charge of the school. The present rectory was built in 1925.

St. Joseph's Parish for the Polish people was formed in 1916 and had as its first pastor the Rev. Joseph Zielenski. During his pastorate, which lasted until February, 1929, he erected a frame church, rectory, and convent. These structures were built in 1917 and 1918. The present school was built during the pastorate of Rev. John Biernacki.

The first Mexicans came to Indiana Harbor in 1920 and formed the nucleus of a colony and also of a future parish. Their first pastor was Father Octave Zavatta, a member of the Italian congregation of the Precious Blood. He had lived for some time in Mexico and learned the language well. For some time Father Zavatta said Mass in a store building for the Italians and Mexicans. The first church for the Mexican people, Our Lady of Guadalupe, was dedicated on the 30th of January, 1927, on Pennsylvania Avenue. The Catechists established themselves on Block Avenue immediately to



the rear of that church, and in 1931 a rectory was purchased by Bishop Noll on Pennsylvania Avenue for the pastor, who at that time, was the Rev. Jose H. Lara. In 1937 the Mexican parish was turned over to the Fathers of the Sacred Heart. The first priest of this community to serve the Mexicans was the Rev. Father O'Neill, who came in October, 1937. The church on Pennsylvania Avenue was partially destroyed by fire on September 2, 1939. The cornerstone of a new church on Decatur Street was laid on the feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe, December 12, 1939, and the edifice, a very beautiful church, was dedicated amid splendor on September 15, 1940, by Bishop Noll.

In 1933 a committee of Italians consisting of L. Bonaventura, Louis Ferrini, and others importuned the Bishop to allow them to build a church of their own, with which would be connected a recreational center. They agreed to raise the money needed for the purchase of a site before starting the building. Since at that time many skill laborers were out of work, the Italians among these agreed to donate their services in the erection of the structure. Bishop Noll assigned the Rev. Michael A. Campagna to work with them. During the construction Father Campagna celebrated Mass at William Huber's Funeral Chapel on Chicago Avenue. In 1935 the Italians completed a handsome church and a recreational center. In the year 1936 the parish purchased a residence next door to the rectory as a home for the Catechists who, from the time the parish was started, have been instructing the children on week days and supervising their recreation. In September of 1945 a school was started on the recreational premises with the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in charge.

The Missionary Catechists, who settled at Indiana Harbor in 1927 to work with the Mexicans, did a great deal of social service and charity work among the colored people, especially during the first years of the depression. Their benevolence led a number of the colored to become interested

in the Catholic religion and many converts were the result. Since most of them lived close to the Mexican church, they attended Mass there. When the Mexican church was partly destroyed by fire, the Bishop provided funds with which to restore it for the colored Catholics of the Harbor. It was used for the first time after rebuilding for midnight Mass on Christmas, 1940, and was dedicated on May 11, 1941. Since the new Mexican church bears the original name, it was necessary to give the restored church a new name, St. Jude, which was the choice of the members of the parish.

The first of the Greek Catholic parishes to be organized in East Chicago was St. Nicholas which came into existence in 1913 when Rev. Aurel Bungardean was assigned as resident pastor to give spiritual attention to the Rumanians. He served until 1921, building the church in 1913 and the pastor's residence in 1917. A second church, St. Demetrius, was built for the Indiana Harbor Rumanians in 1915, the one pastor serving both parishes until May, 1943, when Rev. Anthony Dunca, then pastor of both churches, began serving only St. Demetrius while Rev. George E. Muresan, a native East Chicagoan, was assigned to St. Nicholas. At the latter church, as at so many churches serving people of foreign ancestry, divine services are conducted in two languages, a Mass at 8:00 o'clock on Sundays for English-speaking parishioners and one at 10:00 for Rumanian-speaking people.

The two other East Chicago Greek Catholic churches serve Carpatho-Russians or Ruthenians. The Indiana Harbor parish, the Holy Ghost, was organized in 1914. Three years later a second Holy Ghost church was started for East Chicago Carpatho-Russians. In 1921 this parish split, one group organizing a new church, St. Basil's, while the second group stayed at the original location on Olcott Avenue but changed to the Greek Orthodox form of worship.

The first of the Greek Orthodox congregations in East Chicago was organized by Indiana Harbor Rumanians in 1908

and named St. George. The second Greek Orthodox church, Serbian Orthodox Church of St. George, also in the Harbor, was founded in 1912. The origin of the third is briefly told in the previous paragraph. The fourth Greek Orthodox parish had its origin when a group of men of Greek extraction decided to leave St. Constantine's in Gary and start a church of their own. They first rented a building at 3801 Euclid Avenue. The women's society, Phelapethphti Kos, raised money to purchase the site where the present church is located. The building was begun in 1937. Other Greek organizations, notably the Bachelor's Club, donated funds to finance the building.

There are four congregations whose histories relate them to the preceding groups. Two of these are the Episcopal churches, St. Alban the Martyr in Indiana Harbor and Church of the Good Shepherd in East Chicago. The Episcopal church is the American branch of the Church of England or Anglican Church which was organized in England when Henry VIII caused the English church to renounce the authority of the Pope. Masses are now said in English instead of Latin. St. Alban's was organized in 1900. This church all but ceased functioning during the depression but the parish was reopened in June, 1945, by Father Leo Patterson. Dr. Robert Hamilton has given money for the erection of a recreation center in memory of his son, Thomas, who was killed during the occupation of Manila.

The Independent Rumanian Orthodox Three Saints parish was formed on October 6, 1924. They affiliated with the Gary Orthodox church and attended religious services there until a church was built, largely by the labor of members, on Elm Street in 1941. This congregation is identified with one of those groups mentioned in a previous paragraph which remained independent of both the Roman Pope and Greek Patriarch.

Somewhat different is the parish of St. Michael's Archangel. Originally this and the St. Stanislaus parish

were one. Differences of opinion over twenty years ago caused a split and the St. Michael's group withdrew from the Fort Wayne diocese. It is classed as a Polish Independent church.

The Protestant churches separated from the Roman Catholic church during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Services are conducted in the vernacular and are changed greatly from the ritual of the Roman church. There are more than nine Protestant denominations represented among the 29 East Chicago congregations.

The first Protestant congregations to be organized in the city were the First Methodist then located at 148th and Magoun Avenue and the First Congregational which is on its original site. The organization meeting for the Congregational church was held in 1889 in the Tod Opera House. The original church was partially destroyed by fire on November 25, 1903. The present structure was dedicated on October 11, 1914. Another early East Chicago church was St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran which was founded on November 22, 1890, at its present location. The membership of this congregation was Swedish.

There were numerous Swedes among the earlier settlers in Indiana Harbor so in 1906 the pastor of St. Paul's in East Chicago organized the Gennesareth Lutheran Church. The two churches still have a common pastor. The first Lutheran church in the Harbor, however, is another St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran which was founded in 1904 at its present location. Before the church was built, services were held any place possible, a private residence, a bakery, and a community hall. It is said that the pastor regularly walked to Indiana Harbor along the railroad tracks being joined along his route by worshippers. This congregation is the only local Protestant organization which maintains a parochial school. This school was closed during the depression from 1931 to 1937. There was a second Swedish

congregation, not Lutheran, organized in 1906 in East Chicago. It is interesting proof of the city's rapid growth that, when the Harbor St. Paul church was built at 138th and Deodar streets, it was on the outskirts of town, but the two Swedish churches, both founded two years later, are several blocks farther away.

On October 12, 1902, when Indiana Harbor was still largely a tent town, the first Protestant church service in that section of the city was conducted by the Rev. W. G. Leazenby, pastor of the East Chicago Methodist Church. In a short time he organized the Indiana Harbor Methodist Church with twenty-four charter members. At first it met in the home of Mrs. Peterson on Pennsylvania Avenue but in June, 1902, the Methodists rented a hall on Pennsylvania Avenue. Abandoning early plans to erect a church at the corner of Commonwealth and Michigan Avenue, the organization purchased a site at the corner of 135th Street and Grapevine (now Grand) as the town was growing to the south. For a time the Methodists worshipped in the basement already constructed on the site by the Evangelical Association from whom the lot was purchased. When it was decided that the basement was not large enough for the structure needed, the Methodists held services in Cline Hall until the present edifice was completed on the Grand Boulevard site. The church was dedicated by Bishop Vincent, September 24, 1911, during the pastorate of the Reverend R. B. Seamon. A few years later a brick parsonage was built just south of the church.

The first Baptist church service in Indiana Harbor was conducted by Halley Farr Waggoner, a Chicago University student, on November 3, 1902. The Baptists met in the homes of their number for a few months and then sub-rented the hall on Pennsylvania Avenue from the Methodists. The latter met there in the mornings and the Baptists in the afternoon. There on January 4, 1903, the First Baptist Church was organized. Later in the year the meeting place was changed to Schreiber's Hall on Elm Street and again to Cline Hall on

Michigan Avenue. In 1909 the Baptists completed their first building, now the Masonic Temple located at 3511 Fir Street. The site consists of two lots, one of which they purchased, and the other was donated by the land company. The present Baptist Church was completed in 1928 during the pastorate of the Rev. E. M. Rhoades.

Another congregation which used Schreiber's Hall is the Christian, organized in the late fall of 1903 in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Roop on Commonwealth Avenue. A temporary building was built on a leased lot on Guthrie Street in 1905 and the first minister was hired. Reverend Herbert A. Carpenter became pastor in 1909 and under his leadership the present site was purchased, a temporary frame structure erected, then the basement of the present building, and finally the superstructure. The church was dedicated in June, 1916.

On February 22, 1911, the First United Presbyterian Church was organized with 28 members. For many years this church was partially supported by the United Presbyterian Missionary Board. At first, meetings were held in the afternoons in the Baptist Church on Fir Street. The congregation then moved to Cline Hall until the church building was completed in 1912. The present pastor, Rev. O. W. McGeehan, has recently returned to the church after several years service as an army chaplain. This church boasts one of the finer pipe organs in the community.

Each influx of people to East Chicago has been marked by the organization of new parishes, the erection of new churches. One of the older Negro congregations is that of St. Mark A. M. E. Zion, founded in 1917. World War II has added more churches. The newer organizations are repeating the experiences of the older congregations: first meetings are held in homes, halls, or stores, land is purchased, finally a building is built, enlarged, remodeled. Sometimes, funds accumulate so slowly that the congregation will meet in the basement until the superstructure can be afforded.

The oldest East Chicago Jewish Congregation dates back to the early days of the city's beginnings when a "Minyan"¹ would be called in any convenient place available. Later Mrs. Pisach Cohen, one of East Chicago's pioneers, father of the late Judge Hyman Cohen, contributed a building for public worship. The congregation was for many years known as the "Pisach Cohen Congregation". Even before they were able to afford a Rabbi, the congregation employed a teacher to instruct the younger generation in religion and Hebrew. This instruction was given after the dismissal of the public school classes each day. In 1940 the congregation built its present synagogue, to which it gave the name Beth Sholem² congregation. Its present membership is around 250. Services are held every Saturday morning and alternate Friday evenings in the winter. The congregation maintains a school for religious and Hebrew instruction. The classes meet each afternoon at four o'clock. It also has a Sunday School.

The Indiana Harbor Jewish Congregation had its beginning back in the early 1900's when Samuel Block, a member of the Jewish faith, laid the foundations for Indiana Harbor by locating the Inland Steel Company here. Early prayer meetings were held at different homes. Later a permanent meeting place was found in the Wolf Marcovich Building. In 1913 the present building, B'nai Israel Synagogue, was built. The present pastor of the congregation is Rabbi Eli Kahn. The congregation maintains a religious and Hebrew school where instruction in Bible and Hebrew, the language of the Bible, is given. It also conducts a Sunday School. Its membership is around 350.

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1. Minyan (Hebrew for prayer meeting)
 2. Beth Sholem (Hebrew for "House of Peace")

Chapter VII

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS ✓

Located at the corner of 138th and Decatur streets is East Chicago's social service project, the Katherine House. It is now (1947) in its 28th year of service having been founded in 1919⁵ by some of the leading citizens of the community in an effort to furnish a worthwhile center for the improvement of social conditions. Its purpose was to create a place where people, especially foreign born, could find friendly counsel, guidance, and worthwhile educational and recreational facilities. East Chicago in 1919, as now, was in need of a neighborhood center to curb delinquency by furnishing people a clean wholesome environment. The project was made possible through the financial support of the Indiana Baptist Convention and the Women's Baptist Missionary Society. Upon the founding of the East Chicago Community Chest, Katherine House became one of its beneficiaries receiving part of its support from this source. Although Katherine House received its impetus from Baptist sources it has been operated on a non-sectarian basis. It conducts religious services as a part of its diversified program, but these services are wholly on a non-sectarian basis. Its Board of Directors has included people of many religious beliefs and three of the presidents of Katherine House in recent years have been, in order, a Baptist, a Catholic, and a Methodist.

It is impossible in this history to explain at length the ever-expanding program conducted by this organization. Briefly, the principal undertakings of Katherine House are:-

- Clubs for Boys and Girls
- Handicraft Classes
- Community Programs
- Dramatics, Musicales, Home Talent Programs
- Game Rooms and Library
- Family-Night Gatherings
- Non-sectarian Religious Services

Community Kitchen
 Community Programs
 Day Nursery for Working Mothers
 Baby Clinic
 Venereal-Disease Clinic
 Summer Camps for Underprivileged Children
 Americanization and Citizenship Classes

In the fall of 1944 a branch of Katherine House called the Calumet Christian Center was established in the building formerly the home of the Hungarian Baptist Church. This building is owned by the Indiana Baptist Convention and through it the building was made to fit the needs of the Katherine House program.

In the same year, Katherine House and Brooks House of Hammond began the development of a \$25,000 project near Wolcottville in LaGrange County. This is to be known as Camp Okalona (Whispering Waters) and is located on Lake Witmer, one of seven little lakes. The state is planning to build a state park near this camp. The camp started functioning in 1946 and is mainly for underprivileged children.

At the time of the writing of this history, Katherine House is planning an addition to its present quarters in order to meet the challenge of its growing services. The estimated cost of this addition is \$100,000. The plans call for the adding of the two wings, one to the East and another to the South of the present building. This projected addition will increase facilities 200 per cent. It will include a gymnasium-auditorium, a more spacious game room replacing the present game room for club-room purposes, rooms for social nights, and a kitchen for teaching cooking.

The St. Joseph's Home for Girls, more familiarly known as the Carmelite Orphanage, was established in October, 1913. It is located at 4840 Grasselli Avenue in the Calumet section of the city. It was made possible through voluntary contributions of people interested in the welfare of orphan



girls. The same order of sisters, the Carmelite Order, conducts a home for boys in Hammond. The Home cares for sixty children ranging in age from three to eighteen. Although the Home is operated by a Catholic order it is not restricted to Catholic children. The children during the day attend the schools of the city, most of them going to a parochial grade school several blocks from the Home and to Bishop Noll High School in Hammond.

The girls are placed in three groups, according to age, each of the groups having separate dormitories and living rooms. There is one large recreation room for all the groups.

The Home is financed in the main by the Community Chest, although the Lake County Welfare Department also contributes to its support. All girls in the Home are placed through the Welfare Department. Colonel Walter J. Riley has for many years shown a deep and consistent interest in the orphans, arranging for outings in the summer and an annual Christmas party each winter. He has also obtained employment for many of the girls after they have left the orphanage.

There are at the present time nine sisters in charge of the Home. Their aim is to make it as cheerful and homelike as possible. An indication that they are successful is found in the fact that many of the girls return for visits to the Home years after they have grown up, bringing their husbands and families with them—proud of the training and guidance they received there.

Land to the west of the building is owned by the orphanage and it is hoped that sometime, in the not too distant future, an addition to the building will be constructed. Limited to sixty girls, the present quarters are not adequate for all the girls in this region who are in need of care of this nature.

St. Catherine's Hospital was opened in May of 1928 in a dedication ceremony conducted by the Most Rev. John F. Noll, D.D., Bishop of Fort Wayne. The original cost of construction was \$1,300,000. Half of this money was paid by the industries of East Chicago and the other half was paid by the Motherhouse of the Ancilla Domini Sisters located near Donaldson, Indiana. Since its beginning it has been supervised by a committee of the manufacturers of the city which serves as the hospital board. When the hospital was completed, Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic organizations, societies, and lodges, participated in the project by furnishing various rooms.

The hospital property occupies a block of ground, with the entrance on Fir Street south of 143rd Street. It is a five-story structure, fireproof and E-shaped to give the maximum amount of sunlight and air. A laundry and heating plant adjoin the building, and a new building is being completed (1947) which is to be used for a nurses' dining room, a dietetic and a chemistry laboratory, and to provide some room for housing the student nurses. It is hoped that a nurses' home can be constructed in the future. Frequent additions of equipment keep the hospital one of the most modern in this area.

The hospital was the answer to a long-felt need, for previous to its construction the people of East Chicago had to depend on neighboring communities for hospital service. People of all races and creeds are rendered service by this institution which is operated by the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ, a Catholic order. This order operates many hospitals in the United States and throughout Europe and has been rendering this kind of service since Civil War Days. The hospital is named after Catherine Kasper, who eight years before Florence Nightingale won honor as a nurse in the Crimean War, distinguished herself by rendering aid to the people of Dernback, Germany, in the field of visiting nursing.

The hospital has the full approval of the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. It maintains a school for nursing under the approval of the State of Indiana and the above mentioned organizations. In addition to the approved staff of physicians and surgeons, in April, 1946, there were 7 sister nurses, 83 student nurses, and 56 graduate nurses employed by the hospital who, with other employees, make a total resident personnel of about 206.

The following table is a record of the patients served and the number of births at the hospital since its inception:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Births</u>
1928	1,801	177
1929	3,446	327
1930	3,568	372
1931	2,870	367
1932	2,532	290
1933	2,931	343
1934	3,620	457
1935	3,768	535
1936	4,760	641
1937	5,700	775
1938	6,177	998
1939	5,810	927
1940	7,127	1,094
1941	8,315	1,236
1942	9,043	1,602
1943	8,205	1,553
1944	9,064	1,400
1945	7,979	1,232
1946	8,809	1,684

Another organization for the relief of suffering, the East Chicago Chapter of the American National Red Cross, was chartered March 4, 1917. Its first activities were with members of the armed forces and their families during the first world war.

At the end of the war were instituted the peace-time activities of the National body which include national and international relief in the time of disasters, such as pes-

tilence, famine, fire, and flood. A local service of this nature was provided during the depression when flour was distributed as were clothes made locally from materials provided by the national government.

Another important local activity of the Red Cross is education. Pupils in all public and parochial schools are enrolled in the Junior Red Cross by which they are trained in ideals of service. Home nursing, first aid, and water safety are taught to adult classes as well as in the high schools.

As the United States moved nearer participation in World War II, the volunteer production program grew increasingly important. At first, garments were made for people in Europe but later garments for servicemen and ex-servicemen in hospitals were also made. Also, 1,800,000 surgical dressings were made. Other wartime services included collection of blood for plasma thru mobile units, development of volunteer service in St. Catherine's Hospital by Nurses' Aides and Gray Ladies, disaster preparedness in cooperation with the U.C.D., and services to members of the armed forces and their families. Help to servicemen included furlough investigations, aid in securing family allowances and financial help until they were received, information about health and welfare of servicemen for their families, and sending packages to prisoners of war. Volunteers worked as canteen workers, staff assistants, and as members of the uniformed motor corps to enable the local chapter to handle this increased volume of work.

While the Chapter is returning to peace-time work again, it is still helping veterans in many ways. Chief, is assisting them to file claims for benefits, such as hospitalization, pension, and medical care. Survivors are helped with claims for insurance and death benefits. Financial aid is given in emergencies.

The Boy Scouts of America constitute another important social institution in East Chicago. The first troops were organized during the period from 1911 to 1919 thru the efforts of individuals who were interested in boys, Fred Woodbury, H. W. Dickes, Walter Cox, C. C. Hahn, Rev. W. W. Day, and H. E. Shephard. Scout executives were hired for the first time in 1919, A. H. Watts, for East Chicago, and A. J. Sambrook, for Indiana Harbor. The two councils were merged and Mr. Sambrook became scout executive for the whole city when Mr. Watts resigned in 1921 to accept a similar position at Lansing, Michigan.

There is record of a summer camp at Shelby, Indiana, in 1914. Camps were held at other spots until 1919 when the Inland Steel Company furnished land for Camp Win-Sun. Camp Happy at Buffalo, Indiana, served in 1930 and 1931. In 1932 the trustees of the William Wright Estate purchased 120 acres of land on the Tippecanoe River near Rochester. Thousand's of trees have been planted on the camp site, several permanent buildings have been erected, and other improvements have been made. In East Chicago a scout house was built in Riley Park in 1927 thru the efforts of the Scout Council and the Isaac Walton League. Those troops which do not meet at the scout house use school gymnasiums and church basements. There is a troop of sea scouts composed of older boys which has met at the headquarters of the Indiana Harbor Boat Club.

In return for public support boy scouts perform many public services. They have always taken an active part in clean-up campaigns and similar projects. During World War II they collected much scrap during salvage drives and were organized to do messenger service for the O.C.D.

A parallel organization for girls, the Girl Scouts, was set up in East Chicago in 1924. Their headquarters, the Little House, is located in the eastern part of Tod Park and was dedicated October 30, 1938. The fact that practically

every civic group in town contributed toward constructing this building is evidence of the esteem in which the Girl Scouts are held. Altho summer camps have been operated for over fifteen years, the Girl Scouts have not secured a camp of their own. For the past few years they have used the facilities of the Winamac Demonstration Recreational Area where Camp Potawatomi is operated for different groups of youth. Like the boy scouts the girls perform many services for the community. Outstanding along this line, the Junior Hospital Aids, a group of 85 senior scouts, helped in the preparation and the serving of foods and occasionally helped in room service at St. Catherine's Hospital during World War II.

About 1909, 304 enthusiastic citizens formed the Indiana Harbor Commercial Club. The group incorporated and built the building at 3422-24 Guthrie now occupied by the Club Nicholas Iorga. The first two floors were rented to provide revenue to maintain the building, but the top floor was used as a club room and eating place, the members gathering there every noon for luncheon. Feeling the need for concerted action from both sides of town this club was dissolved about 1915 and the building sold to an electrical firm. A new organization, the East Chicago Chamber of Commerce, was formed with George Evans as executive secretary and with headquarters in the building at 916 East Chicago Avenue now the telephone company office. A membership drive in 1924 greatly strengthened the Chamber. The chief function of this body is the improvement of business conditions in East Chicago. Monthly luncheon meetings for all members are addressed by prominent individuals. A group of retail merchants, the 12-13 Club, meets weekly. A permanent staff, with headquarters in the Elks Building, among other activities, does the clerical work connected with the annual Community Chest drive. The Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, which is now independent but which was originally sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, uses the same offices.

The Community Chest deserves explanation. Before it was formed, each organization in town which depended upon public donations for support-Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Katherine House, Carmelite Orphanage, Red Cross-conducted a separate drive with the result that it seemed that one drive had scarcely been completed before another started. The Community Chest was incorporated to eliminate this waste of effort. A Board of Directors meets with the heads of the various social service organizations, discusses their needs, and draws up a budget of money to be supplied to each thru public donation. A drive is held, the money is collected and distributed with less expense and bother to everyone. A recent innovation has been the authorization of payroll deductions whereby workers in local industries may have their employer deduct money each month for the Community Chest fund.

There are numerous sororities in East Chicago. These women's groups usually are local branches of a state or a national organization. Dating back to 1918, the Tri Kappa is the oldest of the local chapters. Its activities are characteristic of the services performed by the sororities. Perhaps first in importance is helping with the summer camp for underprivileged children mentioned in connection with the Katherine House. A scholarship fund is maintained for graduates from the local high schools. Each month the sorority furnishes money to meet emergency needs: medical, dental, food, clothing, which are reported to it by schools or social service agencies.

There are three "service" or "luncheon" clubs in East Chicago which have civic welfare as one of their aims. The oldest of these is the Kiwanis which was organized February 19, 1924, with 54 members. This club, like the others, meets once each week for luncheon when they listen to an address and transact business. Reading a history of the local Kiwanis Club, one finds that it organized a Junior Baseball League in 1924 and has maintained one since. Activities for

crippled and underprivileged children appear several times in the history of the club: in April, 1926, four hundred were taken to a circus; there was a Halloween party in 1928; and in 1937 a Ki-Li Boy's Club was organized in Field School. The "Li" part of the name of the boy's club stands for the Lions Club who were co-sponsors of this enterprise. The Lions Club was organized in 1926. Like the other service clubs this organization is international in its scope. One special field of interest, in which the local club has taken part, is helping blind people. The Lions originated the use of white canes. They are now sponsoring the manufacture of Braille typewriters. The local club has helped the scouts by sending poor children to camp and, several years ago, helped the girl scouts establish Camp Echo in Michigan. During the past year the club has been investigating the possibility of a Y.M.C.A. for East Chicago. The third of the service clubs, the Rotary Club, was organized in 1945 so it has not had time to build much of a history.

There are several women's groups which have earned a place in this record. Probably the first of these was the Tuesday Reading Club which was mentioned in connection with the founding of the public library. This club affiliated with the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs about 1908, the first local organization to do so. In 1911 it combined with the newer Music Club to form the East Chicago Women's Club. Later a Woman's Club was formed in Indiana Harbor. More recently Junior Woman's Clubs have been organized in the two larger sections of the city. Another organization, the Twin City Federation of Colored Woman's Clubs, coordinates the activities of four groups. The oldest of the four, the Woman's Improvement Club, was organized in 1921. It gave its fifteenth one-hundred dollar scholarship to a member of the '46 graduating class. The Calumet Art and Welfare Club, formed in 1923, is chiefly engaged in welfare altho it gave a scholarship in 1946. While the names of the other two, Ladies Excelsior Art Club and Progressive Art and Literary Club, suggest their major interests, they, too, contribute

scholarships. Another group of women is the Girl Reserve Council which was organized to secure from the Y.W.C.A. a charter for the Roosevelt Girl Reserves. The Council took the lead in planning "teen-age" parties for East Chicago youth. The Woman's Welfare League, composed of school people and welfare workers, has been meeting monthly since 1945 for luncheons after which ways of improving cooperation between the different agencies which are interested in the welfare of youth are discussed.

The final woman's group to be included in this account is the League of Women Voters which was organized in the autumn of 1938 when a group of woman, who felt that good citizens had obligations as well as rights in a democracy, met to study the ways in which they might participate more effectively and at the same time urge all citizens to take an active interest in government. Affiliation with the League of Women Voters of the United States, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., followed.

The League supports no political party, and neither endorses nor opposes a candidate for public office, but does have a platform which represents conclusions and principles reached as a whole in fields to which it has given sustained attention. Members are urged to support the political party of their choice. In general, the League of Women Voters works for the following: equal educational and employment opportunities for all people; the protection of all citizens in their right to vote; a government which is responsive to the will of the people; mutual responsibility of government, business, agriculture and labor for solving economic problems in the public interest; and the cooperative method of solving international problems.

Individual Leagues also have programs for their local communities. In East Chicago, the League performs a service to the public at election time by compiling information on the candidates' qualifications for office. The information

is purely factual, and the voter may draw his own conclusions about the candidates. The League is working for the Merit System of employing city personnel, and for the City Manager form of government. For the past two years the League of Women Voters has been comparing costs and services received in East Chicago with those of Kalamazoo, Michigan, a model city in many respects, and with nearly equal population and tax funds. A report of the findings will be published early in 1947 and should be of great interest to the citizens of East Chicago.

Chapter VIII

THE SCHOOLS OF EAST CHICAGO

In a printed report to the patrons of the East Chicago public schools in 1925, Mr. Edwin N. Canine, who was leaving after twenty-one years of service as principal and as superintendent, said:-

Growth has been rapid and fairly uniform. School officials have found it a difficult matter, with available funds, to provide buildings fast enough to accommodate the increasing numbers.

This statement summarizes the physical aspect of the history of the schools of East Chicago up to the decade of 1930 to 1940 when the enrollment was greatest. The peak was reached in 1930 when the combined public- and parochial-school enrollment was 13,235. In that year the largest classes were in the elementary schools. Nine years later these pupils had reached the senior high schools which were then at their largest. Table V contains enrollment figures at five-year intervals and illustrates this variation.

The first school to be identified with East Chicago was built at the corner of 145th Street and Northcote Avenue in 1888 by a land company, apparently the Standard Steel and Iron Company. In 1890 the town, not being able to support the school, turned the two-room building over to the township. As the town was growing rapidly, the township trustee, Mr. Merrill, started the construction of a four-room South Side School in 1891. In the meantime additional classes were held first in the old Tod Opera House and later in a Methodist church at 148th and Magoun. Some time after the new building was occupied in 1892 the old building was moved to the city hall site where it was used as a city building. Still later, after the construction of the city hall, the former school was moved to the south side and

converted into a residence. Eventually it became necessary to double the size of the South Side building at which time the name was changed to McKinley. This building was burned in 1905.

Table V

SEPTEMBER ENROLLMENT BY GRADE LEVELS AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS, EAST CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Year	Public Schools					Parochial Schools
	Kgn.	Elem.**	Junior**	Senior**	Total	
1900		846				
1905	*	1075		56	902	***
1910	247	1811		97	1172	***
1915	274	2574		118	2175	***
1920	456	3669	365	245	3458	1275
1925	539	5330	565	376	5986	2381
1930	631	4995	1652	466	7977	3635
1935	531	4630	2383	1198	9083	3999
1940	678	3950	2482	2027	9670	2855
1945	608	3518	2260	2249	9137	2288
			1658	1555	7355	2305

*--Enrollment figures are not available for 1905 altho the kindergarten was established in 1901.

**--Following the type of organization, enrollment figures for various years differ as follows:-
1900-1913 Elementary 1-8, High School 9-12
1914-1924 Elementary 1-6, J. H. S. 7-8, S. H. S. 9-12
1925- Elementary 1-6, J. H. S. 7-9, S. H. S. 10-12

***--No report.

In 1896, the expanding village having been incorporated, the South Side School was taken over from the township by the new Board of Education as was a one-room school at Berry Lake, north of what is now Marktown. The Board organized a high school in 1898 housing it in the Tod Opera House. A building for it, first called the North Side School, and later the Harrison School, was completed and occupied in February, 1900. Other schools were built as new settlements were made: the Steiglitz school at the northwest corner of the city in a section now part of Whiting (1901) and a two-room Wallace School at Melville and 148th Street (1902). When the Indiana Harbor section began with the

establishment of the Inland Steel Company, a building was rented on Watling Street and a school opened in 1902. By 1903 the Lincoln School had been completed and other schools followed: the Eugene Field School containing four rooms on Commonwealth (1904), and the Washington Elementary School (1908).

As the city continued to grow, additions were made to the existing buildings and new buildings were built. Most of this information is summarized in Table VI but two explanations are necessary. The original Field School was sold to the New York Central Railroad Company in 1908. The Field School shown in the table is on a new site. Garfield School is located across the street from the site of the Lew Wallace School, mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

As the table shows, by 1944 the average age of the school buildings in East Chicago was between 20 and 25 years. Repairs had been limited by the depression of the thirties and by World War II. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees authorized a building and site survey by the committee on Field Services of the Department of Education, University of Chicago. The report, published in 1945, proposed a "long-term program of plant development." It contains a complete critical description of school buildings at that time.

Parallel with the development of the public schools came the establishment of parochial schools. Naturally, the first were started in the East Chicago section. St. Stanislaus in 1899 (in a remodeled private home) and St. Mary in 1901. In Indiana Harbor the first were St. Patrick in 1903 and St. John Cantius in 1905. Eight were in operation by July, 1925, and two more, St. Francis and St. Michael, were started that September. The St. Michael school ceased operating after a few years and most of the children from that parish now (1946) attend the McKinley public school, making a total of twelve church schools in the city includ-

ing Roman Catholic St. Jude for Negroes, and Lutheran St. Paul.

Table VI

DATA ON PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

School	Date of Erection	Rooms	Cost*	Pupils#
Columbus	Original, 1930	8	128,410	180
Field	Original, 1905			
	New Building, 1927	8		314
Franklin	Original, 1928	20	196,051	504
Garfield	Original, 1912	26	54,484	634
	1st addition, 1914		13,958	
	2nd addition, 1919		75,575	
Harrison	Original, 1898	15	19,740	383
	Remodeled, 1923		24,972	
	Addition, 1930		123,350	
Lincoln	Original, 1903	23	16,795	664
	Addition & remodeled in 1923		209,920	
Mark	Original, 1921	2	7,446	43
McKinley	Original, 1891	18	46,893	485
	Restored, 1905		20,553	
	1st addition, 1910		59,645	
	2nd addition, 1914			
Riley	Original, 1912	29	54,944	836
	Addition, 1913		44,361	
Roosevelt	Original, 1924	47	346,988	1037
	1st addition, 1929		212,881	
	Athletic Field, 1929		35,842	
	Aud. & Gym., 1936		443,774	
Washington	Elementary, 1908	23	64,342	545
	East Half (H.S.), 1918	66	222,153	1730
	West Half, 1920		254,778	
	1st shop, 1920		31,251	
	Aud. & Gym., 1924		448,830	
	New wing & remodeled, 1940		546,364	

*—Because of higher prices today, the replacement value of the older building would be higher than the original cost.
#—Enrollment in September, 1945.

Examination of the enrollment in parochial schools in Table V shows that it has followed the same trend of growth and decline as the enrollment of the public schools except that the decline has been proportionately greater. The Building and Site Report suggests that a declining birth-rate, especially among the relatively numerous Polish-

Americans is a major factor in the decrease. Year-by-year comparison of the enrollment in parochial schools suggests that in depression years many families were forced to shift their children from the parochial schools to the public schools. War-time prosperity may be one explanation of the increase in 1945 over 1940 of church-school attendance shown in Table V.

Just as its physical properties were expanded to keep pace with the growth of the community, the services offered by the school system were broadened when new needs arose. Mention has already been made of the organization of a high school in 1898 and of a kindergarten in 1901. Manual training, also started in 1901, was the forerunner of the large industrial-arts classes of today. Special classes were organized in 1908 for "children who must learn the English language, for colored children who have had very little schooling, and for those unable to work efficiently in the regular classes." The needs of adults also were recognized in 1908 with the inauguration of night school. In 1909 the first summer-school was operated "to help backward children to strengthen work and to enable strong children to make additional credits." The following year the first domestic science classes were started. Few school systems in the nation in 1910 were offering a greater variety of services to their communities.

Probably the outstanding educational change in East Chicago during the decade from 1910 to 1920 was the organization of junior high schools in 1914. A six-year junior-senior high school was located at the Washington School in Indiana Harbor, a three-year junior high school was added to McKinley School, and some junior-high-school work was offered at Garfield School. In 1915 the Board adopted a semi-departmentalized system whereby pupils in intermediate classes met with one teacher for half of the day and with special teachers for the remainder of the day. Later in the decade, plans were worked out which enabled pupils to com-

plete one year of junior-college work in the local high school. These changes in organization like the addition of new services during the previous decade were for the purpose of improving the quality of education in East Chicago.

FURTHER attempts at improvements were made during the 1920's. In 1920 a shop building was added to Washington High School, vocational classes were organized, and the following year Mr. O. H. Day was appointed director of the new department. Two new departments: Visual Education directed by R. W. Ballard, and Tests and Measurements directed by A. C. Senour, were established in 1922. In that or the following year Mr. Cecil Austin, then at McKinley School, organized one of the first school patrols in the Chicago area altho a city-wide patrol system was not organized until 1930. In 1924 Mr. Ballard was transferred from the Visual Education department to the newly organized Department of Community Recreation. This activity was afterwards taken over by the Park Board. A new high school for the west side of town, Roosevelt, was begun in 1924 and used for junior high school classes in 1925, the first class graduating in 1929. High-school credit was granted for evening-school work for the first time in 1925. Dr. Hugh A. Vere was employed in 1926 as full-time physician, to replace the two part-time physicians who had been serving for several years previously. The appointment in January, 1927, of Mildred Carver instituted visiting-teacher service to help mal-adjusted youth. Psychiatric service was established in 1928 with a Mr. Levy serving as part-time psychiatrist. The vocational department was expanded in 1927 by the appointment of C. E. Ferguson to supervise the training of apprentices, the first group starting training in January of 1928. During the last part of this decade while Mr. J. W. Asbury was superintendent, Mr. Senour was made general supervisor and a kindergarten-primary supervisor was added to the central office staff.

Mr. John G. Rossmann, who was elected superintendent in 1929, came from Gary where he had been assistant superin-

Two ideas characteristic of the Gary schools were adopted in East Chicago the following year. First, the semi-departmentalization in the intermediate grades, which had been adopted in 1915, was superseded by complete departmentalization so that most teachers taught just one or two subjects and pupils had a different teacher every period. This type of organization enabled the schools to accommodate the peak enrollment of that period. Accompanying this change was the addition to the central staff of two new full-time supervisors, Miss Geraldine A. Kauffman for mathematics and science and Mr. R. H. Myers for social mathematics and science. Also, the amount of time for supervision was increased for other department heads who had been teaching most, or all, of their day. Figure 1 shows in diagrammatic form the relationships existing in the school system in 1946. The Board of Trustees, acting on the advice of those officers directly responsible to them, fix general policy. The Superintendent, assisted by a council of principals and supervisors and by special committees of other employees, formulates educational policy and carries out the policies adopted by the Board.

Two new services were added in 1930: speech-correction, taught by Miss Doris Lampe; and sight-saving, taught by Miss Estelle Hebert. In 1936 the plan of rental of texts instead of purchase, which had been in operation for several years at Riley School, was adopted in modified form for the other elementary schools. During the depression of the 1930's, classes were operated after school hours in the vocational shops to re-train people who were on relief so they would be employable. Two teachers, Mrs. Nell Woodbury and Miss Martha Ranich, were appointed in 1941 to teach pupils who were unable to attend school because of illness or disabling handicaps. Indiana University Extension, which Mr. Hugh W. Hofman was sent here to direct in 1932, had its inception in 1928 when Mr. Bruce D. Bell, Director of Adult Education, organized evening-school classes for college credit using instructors from the extension center in Gary.

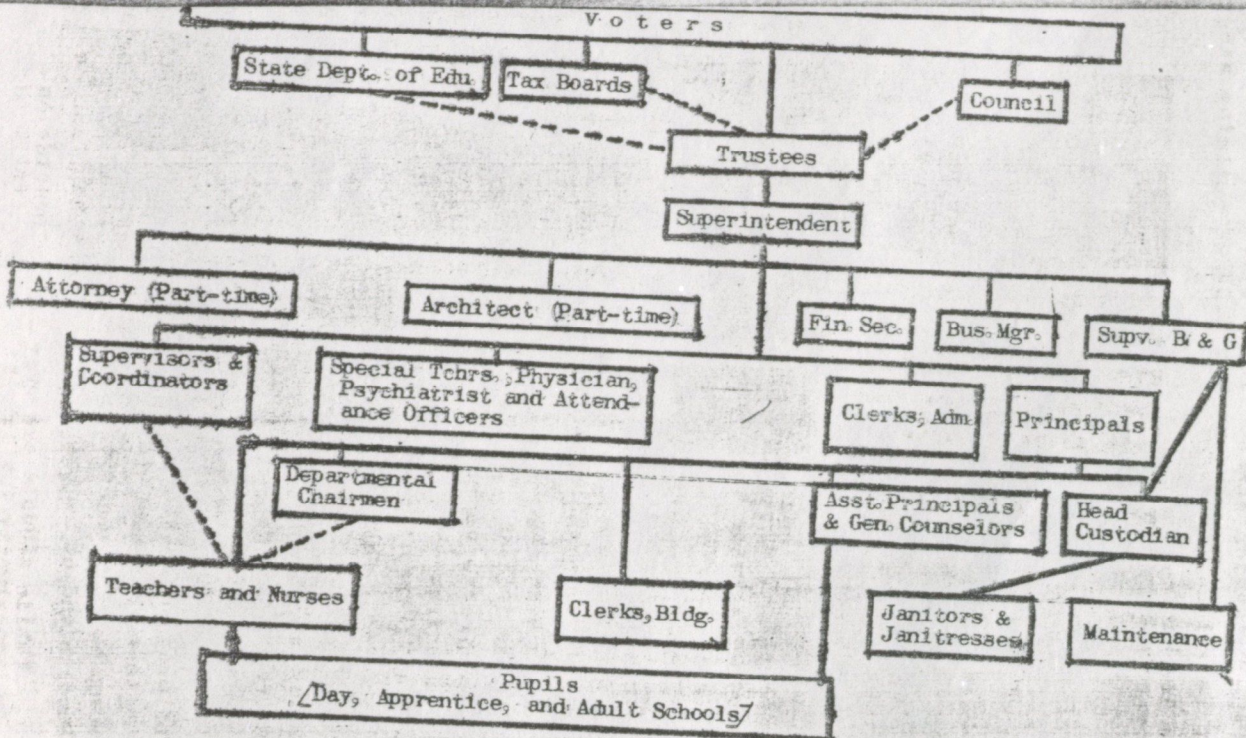


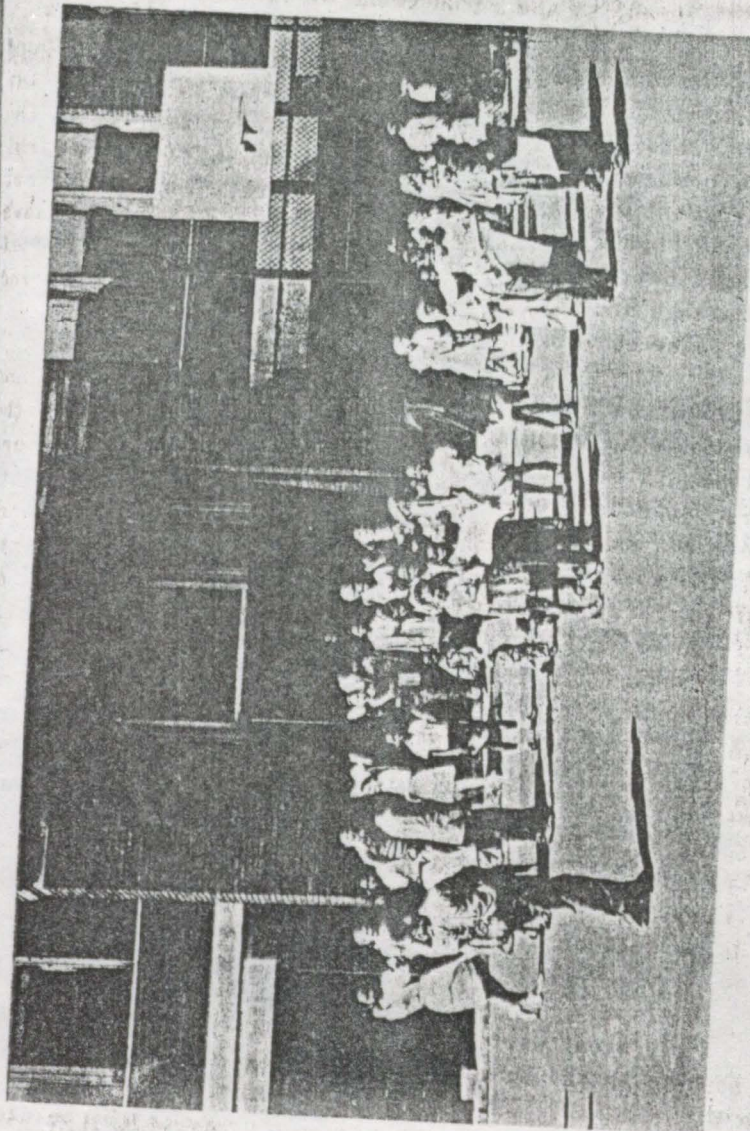
Figure 1. Organization of East Chicago Public Schools in 1946.

By 1939, the Extension was so firmly established that a beautiful ten-classroom, Indiana limestone building was erected in Ted Park.

East Chicago schools, like all schools, perform numerous community services many of which are hardly educational. Teachers and pupils assist on programs for service organizations and other community groups. The Junior Red Cross has a long record of collecting money and clothes, or of making things for others. During World War I many war gardens were grown under the direction of Miss Carrie Gosh, then principal at Garfield School. Pupils were released from classes to work on the truck farms along Ridge Road to increase the food supply during World War II. On funds provided by the Federal Government, nursery schools and extended-school service were operated from 1943 to 1945 to care for the children of mothers who were working in war industries. When the Office of Civilian Defense began to prepare for possible bombing raids, members of the school staff were officers in the organization and instructors in the classes. Stamp and bond sales were sponsored in the schools during both wars, \$107,647.85 being collected during the school year 1944-45. Beginning in July of 1941, classes to train people to work in war plants were operated on federal funds from the time schools were dismissed in the afternoon until they reconvened the next morning. Repeated drives to collect scrap paper were held. Unquestionably, this listing has omitted many community services which have been performed by the schools, but enough have been named to illustrate that East Chicago Schools have extended far beyond the three R's.

The previous statement raises the question: How well have the three R's been taught? How well are the schools performing their primary function, education? Writing in 1925, Superintendent Canine said:

Public schools are operated to provide an opportunity for all children to receive an



education. The real measure of the success of their work is the contribution of the boys and girls later, as men and women, to the advancement of society.

On this basis the East Chicago schools would be judged good for their graduates have achieved prominence in every field: authors, actors, musicians, singers, scientists (one on the atomic bomb staff), athletes and coaches, legislators, infantrymen and flyers, industrialists, labor leaders, teachers, physicians, lawyers. Of course, only a few have won fame, but a large part of the immense productivity of East Chicago industries is the result of training received in the local schools.

Since the establishment of a Department of Tests and Measurements in 1922, there have been constant checks on the achievements of pupils in local schools. The same report by Mr. Canine included a report on a survey of arithmetic achievement as children enter 7B which said, "In September, 1924, the work was nearly 95 per cent standard." A report of an administration of arithmetic tests to a group of pupils entering 7A in February, 1945, showed them slightly above standard. A report on the administration of the Iowa Silent Reading Test to sixth- and tenth-grade pupils in 1943 shows that for the sixth grade the "median standard scores made by our pupils are almost exactly equal to the national norms" while the tenth-grade averages were slightly below state norms. These reports could be duplicated for many school subjects. In general, when ability and background are taken into consideration, the East Chicago pupils seem to do as well on standard tests as pupils in other localities.

A different sort of an evaluation of the effectiveness of schools is the achievement in college of the graduates of the high schools. The most detailed study of this nature for the East Chicago schools was made by former Superintendent R. W. Feik when he was principal of Washington School

Of the marks made by 145 graduates in 36 institutions, 86 per cent were C (average) or above. Assistant Superintendent Senour in 1944 investigated the scores on the English screening test used at Indiana and Purdue Universities of 75 graduates of East Chicago high schools from 1939 to 1941. He found their average score almost identical to the average score of all freshmen. The average score of 27 of these students on a mathematics screening test at Purdue was definitely higher than the average score of all entrants. A tabulation of 312 marks received from five colleges approximately fifty graduates ('41 to '44) showed 68 per cent C or above. Practically all of these marks were for the first semester of the freshman year, the semester when pupils are trying to adjust themselves to a new situation, so it seems evident these pupils had been well prepared for college.

Operating a school system for 7,355 pupils with the special services which have just been enumerated requires money, \$1,366,200 for 1946. Almost two-thirds of this total or \$876,277 was to pay the 264 classroom teachers whose salaries for the ten months they worked ranged from \$2,000 for beginning teachers to \$4,000 for experienced teachers with extra responsibilities. Board members, administrators, clerks, and special teachers, 62 persons in all, were to receive \$171,607 or one-eighth of the total, while 85 building services employees were to be paid \$110,484. Fuel, supplies, repairs, etc., were estimated to cost \$169,458, and \$38,512 for interest and other fixed charges accounted for the remainder. The following figures show where this money comes from:

	1923-24	1946 (Est.)
Local Taxes	\$601,711	\$1,000,000
State Funds	63,642	354,900
Miscellaneous	10,116	11,300

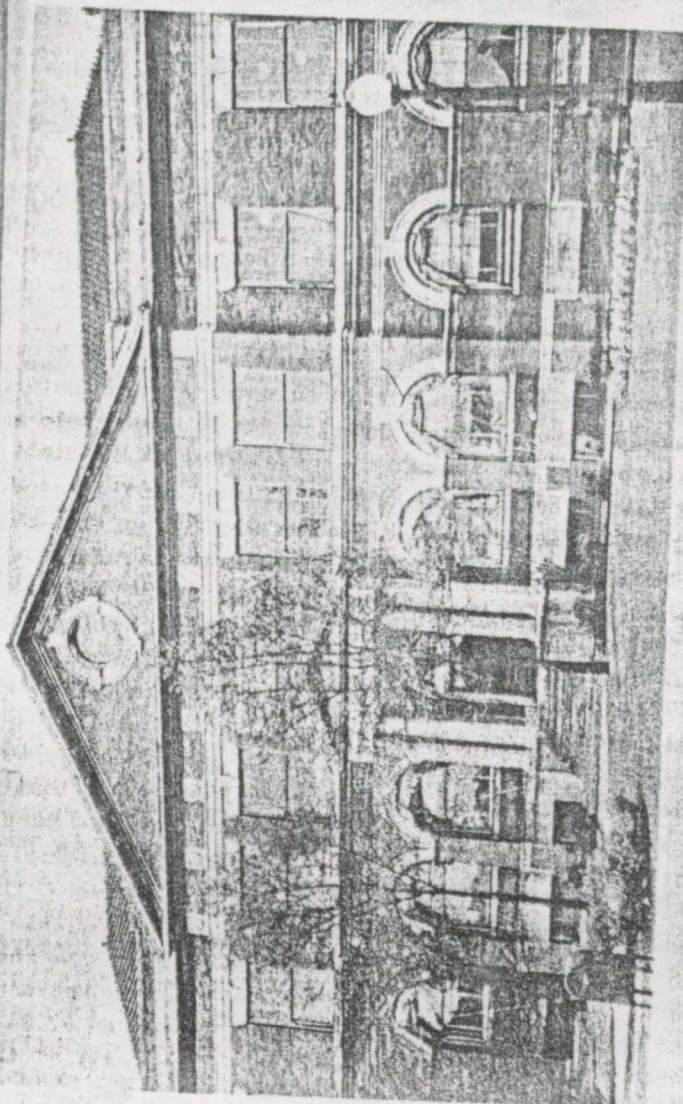
It is interesting to note that in 1923 less than one-tenth of the total was furnished by the state compared with more than one-fourth in 1946. The local taxes are chiefly prop-

erty taxes. The schools receive less than one-third of the local property tax, \$1.04 of each \$3.14 for 1940.

The relatively high salaries paid to teachers by the School City of East Chicago enables it to secure well-trained teachers. In 1944 a survey of the education received by 290 East Chicago teachers and other licensed employees showed that 80, or 30 per cent, had five or more years of college training and 75 per cent were college graduates. In addition, this statement, made by a teacher's publication in 1934, would be true for any normal school years:

Last summer East Chicago teachers travelled from Canada to Mexico City, through England and across Europe, and around the globe. This winter they are refreshed and inspired and teeming with interesting information for the children and people of this community.

The schools of East Chicago are being operated by competent people who are endeavoring to prepare children in every way possible to meet the ever-changing problems of modern life in an industrial metropolitan suburb.



Chapter IX

GOVERNMENT OF EAST CHICAGO

People seldom live close to one another for very long without setting up some form of government. The early settlers of East Chicago were no exception to this rule. On April 9, 1889, less than two years after the Standard Steel and Iron Company had plotted the first subdivision, the Board of Commissioners of Lake County declared that East Chicago was duly and legally incorporated as a town. The town limits extended from the southwest corner of the present city to Kennedy on the east and Broadway on the north.

Incorporated towns are governed by a body of men known as trustees. As it was necessary to hold an election before the town could be incorporated, an election had been held on March 30 at which time three trustees, John M. Brennell, Redmond D. Walsh, and Martin E. E. Lehmann, were elected. Other first officials were: A. F. Knotts and Wilbur Reading, Town Attorneys; William H. Penman, Town Treasurer; James J. Reynolds, Civil Engineer; Frederick J. Fife, Town Clerk; John W. Frankhouser, Fire Marshal; and Neill Patterson, Marshal. The number of trustees was increased to five in 1890, and William Byrnes was appointed policeman to assist the marshal.

The town had grown enough by January 16, 1893, that a petition was presented to the convened Town Board of Trustees of East Chicago requesting that the Town be incorporated as a city in the manner provided by law. The petition was accepted and the Marshal was ordered to take a census, the findings of which he reported. The Board then adopted an ordinance for an election to be held on February 7, 1893, to determine whether the voters of the Town of East Chicago wanted the Town to become a city. A majority of the voters favored the incorporation as a city so on February 13 the Board of Trustees filed its affidavit certifying to the

results of the election and, at an adjourned meeting ordered an election on March 14 of a Mayor, City Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal, and two councilmen for each of the three wards into which the town was to be divided.

The Town Board of Trustees met on March 17, 1893, to inspect the certificate of the election inspectors. The Town Board then adjourned, the newly elected officers presented their certificates of election, took their oaths of office, and the first Common Council of the City of East Chicago was organized. The first Mayor was William H. Penman; the Treasurer, Frank W. Clinton; the Clerk, Edwin S. Gilbert. The first Council consisted of Robert Ross, John M. White, Jule C. Pepin, Edward S. Yaste, William J. Glover, and Lewis Loucke. The first ordinance adopted provided for penal bonds for certain named officers.

The City of East Chicago has neither charter nor specific articles of incorporation. In Indiana a city is an agent of the state subject to the control of the Legislature. East Chicago, from its incorporation as a town in 1889, has progressed to its present status by operation of law such as Chapter IV of the Acts of 1867 and acts amendatory of the State of Indiana; and by virtue of an increase in population. The Sixty-fourth General Assembly (1905) did legalize the incorporation of the city. Today East Chicago is a city of the Second Class based on the census of 1930 and is recognized and operating as such by statute.

The government of East Chicago, like that of the nation and the state, is divided into three branches: the executive, the legislative, and judicial. The executive consists of the mayor, the heads of the various departments, and subordinates. The common council is the legislature. The judicial department consists of the city judge and his associates. However, a justice of the peace, who is an officer of North Township, and the judge of Circuit Court Number Two, who is an officer of Lake County, hear many cases originating in East Chicago.

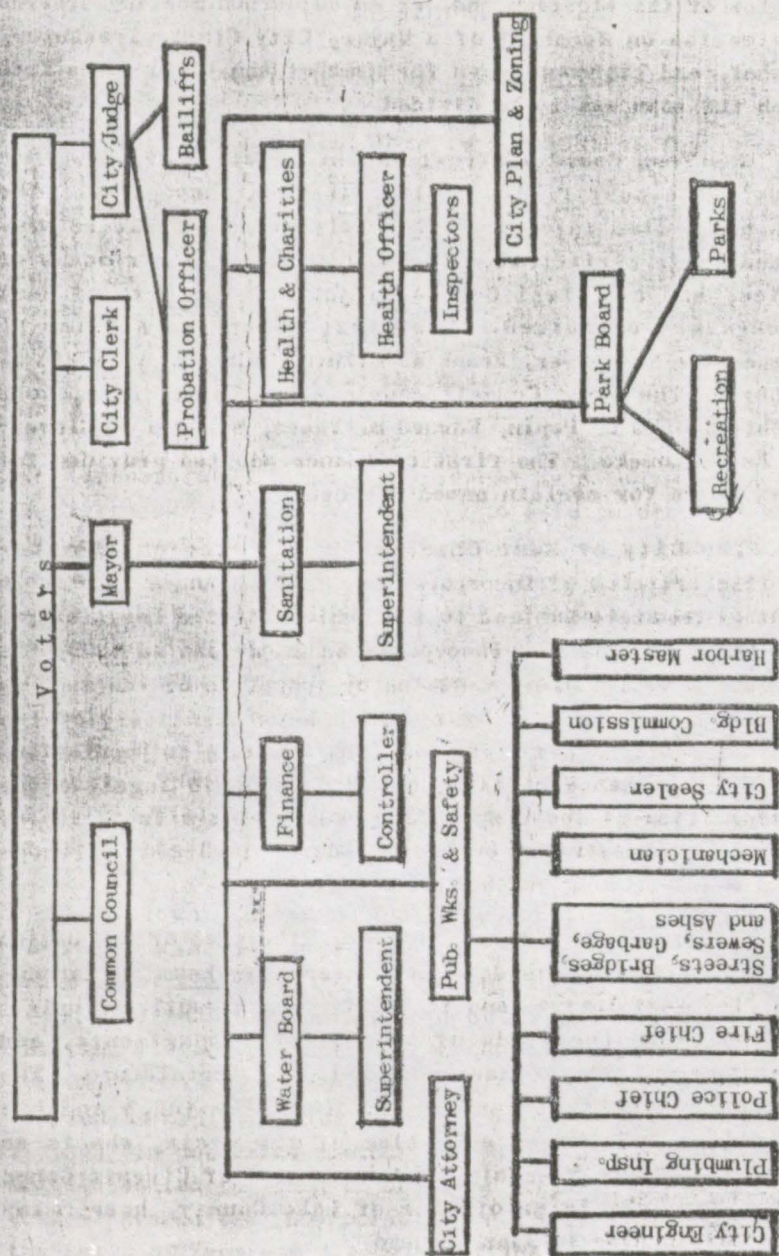


Figure 2. Organization of the Government of East Chicago.

The chief executive of the city is the mayor, elected by popular vote for four years. His duties include the appointing of those city officials who are not elected, approving or disapproving ordinances passed by the council, and other duties prescribed by law. Actual operation of the city government is delegated by the mayor to the heads of the seven active departments: finance, law, public safety, health and charities, public sanitation, parks, and water. County and township officials now perform the duties formerly assigned to the Department of Assessment and Collections. The organization chart, Figure 2, shows the relationships which exist in the executive branch of the East Chicago government. It should be noted that bi-partisan boards have direct charge of most of the departments.

The police department is the largest and one of the oldest of the city departments. Starting with a town marshal in 1889, it has grown with the city. A picture taken in 1906 showed fifteen policemen. There were approximately ninety in 1946 including a police matron and a keeper of the dog pound. Stations are maintained in both the Indiana Harbor and East Chicago sections, the latter being in the City Hall which was built in 1907.

There are many heroic episodes in the history of the East Chicago Police Department. Charles Rajchinetz was killed trying to stop some hijackers in 1918. Patrick O'Malley was killed when the famous bandit, John Dillinger, robbed the First National Bank in 1935. Incidentally, this murder led to Dillinger's death as it was an East Chicago detective who tipped off the FBI as to his hideout in Chicago. At least seven policemen have lost their lives in the line of duty since the department was founded. It is interesting to know that the fathers of several of the present force were also policemen. Chief Walter D. Conroy's father, Thomas, was Marshal (early title of chiefs) in 1902. There have been two generations of Gormans, Makars, and Quinlans. One of Nick Ranich's sons is on the force while

another is a member of the Indiana State Police. Fourteen members of the force in 1946 are veterans of World War II.

East Chicago has traffic control problems entirely out of proportion to its size. In addition to the heavy traffic on Highways 12 and 20, many of the workers in the industrial plants drive to and from work. In spite of this unusually heavy traffic, the police force has kept the number of traffic accidents and fatalities so low that East Chicago was the safest city of its class in Indiana in 1945.

Modern law enforcement requires modern equipment. Instead of walking beats, patrolmen cover their beats in radio-equipped patrol cars. With these cars fewer officers are needed for a given area and they can be contacted immediately by radio. The radio equipment was installed in 1939. Traffic-control officers use motorcycles and automobiles. Other equipment includes a pistol range, a truck for the dog catcher, and, of course, two patrol wagons.

The organization of a separate detective bureau in 1939 was an important step forward for the East Chicago police department. The detective bureau with improved facilities for records now handles 98 per cent of all criminal investigation. A detective staff trained in collecting and assembling data is a powerful force for law enforcement.

As police work becomes more complex the need for training increases. It is expected that the 1946 budget for the first time will include funds for training new officers. A few weeks in a police-training school would prepare recruits to be of value to the community at the conclusion of this training instead of months after they are hired as at present.

The fire department is also quite old. Until March, 1893, when a volunteer fire department was organized, the residents of the village depended upon bucket brigades to

protect their homes. The new department was provided with hand drawn hose carts and hand pumps which were housed in different parts of the town. When a whistle at the Penman Shop (at site of the B&O roundhouse) would blow, indicating the location of a fire by a code, men would drop what they were doing, run to the nearest hose house, pull the equipment to the fire and try to extinguish it, drawing their water with the hand pump from the nearest wells or ponds. As the city grew, this inadequate equipment was replaced by horse-drawn equipment. By 1906 #1 Station near the City Hall had a steam kettle, a hose cart, and a buggy for the chief. Since the Indiana Harbor section was almost inaccessible, a hose cart was located in the #2 Station at Guthrie and Elm. Old pictures show 40 firemen in East Chicago and 25 in Indiana Harbor.

During the term of Mayor Edward DeBriac, who took office in 1906, a paid fire department was organized with Ben Flack as chief. In 1912 a motor driven pumper was purchased for #2 Station, another the next year for #1 Station, and a hook and ladder in 1914, making East Chicago one of the earlier cities to have a motorized department. A third pumper was purchased in 1921 and placed in an additional station located on Euclid Avenue just south of the B&O tracks. In 1938 two new stations were built: the three-door Central Station on Columbus Drive and the #3 Station at 14th and Kennedy, and the Euclid Station was abandoned. Two 1,000-gallon pumpers, a 75 foot hook and ladder, and a squad car were purchased to equip the new buildings. While no part of the city is far from a fire station, the busy B&O tracks sometimes interfere with service to the south side of East Chicago causing many citizens to feel that a fifth station should be located in this section.

At the present time there are 57 men on the payroll of the fire department. The first paid firemen worked six-24 hour days followed by 24 hours off during which they could not leave the city without permission. In 1921 the legis-

lature passed a law establishing the two-platoon system whereby men work 24 hours and are off 24 hours. Three men have lost their lives during the history of the department. William Thayer was bounced off the hook and ladder when it struck a hole at Chicago and Euclid. Mike Keenan was knocked off a pumper by a telephone pole which had been left hanging over the street after a previous accident. Most pathetic, because it was unnecessary, was an accident in 1938 when the ladder overturned at Broadway and Euclid while answering a false alarm killing Vince Szary and injuring six others.

The southwest corner of Indianapolis and Chicago has been the scene of two of the largest fires in the city's history, the Tod Opera House in 1907 and the Calumet Building in 1945. One of the most strenuous times for the firemen was in February, 1930, when the Metropole Building fire was followed by the burning of the Regent Hotel, necessitating 40 hours of continuous service. The Graver Tank plant was the scene of large fires in 1934 and 1939. The Hammond and Gary fire departments have helped with large fires and in turn the East Chicago department went to Gary to help extinguish a fire in Martin's Bakery, to Hammond in the stock-yard and Paxton Lumber Yard fires, to Whiting when the Hoosier Theater burned, and to Chicago in the stock-yards fire of 1934.

Figure 2 shows that the Board of Public Works and Safety has a large number of activities under its direction, in addition to the police and fire departments which have already been discussed. One of these is the city engineer who keeps records of grades and lines of sewers and such other matters as may be required. He is an ~~ex-officio~~ member of the Board. Another is the plumbing inspector whose title explains his function. The harbor master is responsible for the operation of such lift bridges as are not on state highways. The master mechanic has charge of the machine shop, maintains and repairs mechanical equip-

ment; and has charge of the operation of the pumping stations which pump sewage to the disposal plant. The city sealer inspects all weights, measures, and similar apparatus used in the city at least once each year. He arrests violators. The building commissioner examines and approves or rejects all building permits, examines all buildings and structures, and enforces zoning ordinances. The street commissioner, who is responsible for public buildings, drains, and sewers, collection of garbage and rubbish, and maintenance of public ways, administers the third largest department in the group directed by this board.

The city attorney hasn't a large number of subordinates but the position is quite important. As a member of the Board of Public Works, he is in a position to contribute much to the city. He draws up ordinances and prosecutes violators of them. He represents the city in litigations. He also draws up all leases, contracts, deeds, and other papers.

The city controller is the chief financial officer of the city. He, too, is a member of the important Board of Public Works. He has charge of all books, approves claims, audits accounts, and issues city licenses. He succeeds the mayor if the latter resigns or dies.

Although East Chicago was incorporated in the year 1893, it wasn't until the year 1915 that a definite park plan was formulated. Vacant property near the business section was first used as a park. The circle at Baring and Chicago avenues remains as a memorial to the early park system of East Chicago; and Lees Park, formerly known as Lake Front Park, served the people of the east section of the city.

The first meeting for the purpose of organization of the Board of Park Commissioners was held on September 17, 1914. The members of this board were Dr. Alexander A. Ross,

John A. Farovid, John K. Reppa, and T. Y. Richards, the latter serving as Secretary. This board was appointed by Mayor Frank Callahan.

The period from 1915 to 1920 marks the beginning of the development of our present park system. It was in that period that the Board of Park Commissioners purchased and improved our major parks, namely, Washington, Kosciuszko, Tod, Riley, and Callahan. These were acquired and improved by bond authorized by the Common Council. The board was required to pay a good price for these properties due to the fact that when the land was purchased adjoining property was being improved. As parks were developed, a decided increase in property valuation in the near vicinity occurred in every instance.

As has been related previously, several service organizations use the parks for their headquarters. The Boy Scout Hut was located in Riley Park. The Girl Scout Little House is in Tod Park. The Indiana University Extension Center is also located in Tod Park. The Indiana Harbor Boat Club, Incorporated, is on the west end of the beach in Lees Park.

Under the Works Project Administration, a very extensive program of development, construction, and rehabilitation work was carried on in all sections of the park district. In 1936, the Board of Park Commissioners accepted a federal grant for the construction of a comfort station at Tod Park, bath houses at Lees Park, swimming pools in Kosciuszko and Washington Parks, and thirteen hard-surfaced tennis courts. On June 5, 1940, the Inland Steel Company donated 13.2 acres of land to the city known as the E. J. Block Athletic Field. On this property, also as a gift from the Inland Steel Company, has been built a modern baseball stadium seating 3500 people. The Park Board purchased 14.6 acres from the Illinois Steel Company just east of the Field School. This area is now called "Gillies Field." Land was

purchased in 1941 for the construction of the George Washington Carver pool in the Michigan Avenue Addition north of Columbus School.

The Department of Recreation is administered by a full time director, at present Andrew Batcho, who is responsible to the Board of Park Commissioners for carrying out the recreational program. The director is appointed by the mayor. This department is responsible for the planning and supervision of the play-activities of the various age groups of the community. Since the Department uses the schools during the winter months and the parks during the summer, cooperation between the director of recreation and the personnel in charge of the schools and the parks is essential.

As stated in the previous chapter, the department of recreation was organized in June, 1924, by Russell W. Ballard under the direction of the school board acting as a separate board. After a few years, the present organization became effective. The following have served as recreation directors:

Garrett Eppely
C. J. Austin
Floyd Merriman

John DeJong
Rudolph Jarabak
Andrew Batcho

A small department from the standpoint of the number of employees, but one with which almost everyone comes in contact, is the Health Department. The importance of the Health Department can be illustrated by a brief account of steps taken to reduce infant mortality. In 1915, 89 infants under the age of two died from diarrhea and enteritis. This number was almost one-sixth of all babies born and constituted 21.5 per cent of all deaths in the city that year. The Health Department report for 1915 made several recommendations:

1. Registration, examination, and regulation of mid-wives.

2. Instruction of mothers and prospective mothers by public health nurses.
3. Removing fly-breeding and fly-feeding conditions.
4. Improvement of the milk supply.

A nurse was added to the staff of the department on November 1, 1916, but infant mortality continued too high, so the Department turned its attention to the milk supply. The annual report published in July, 1918, said:

There is only one dairy that makes sterilization of bottles or containers returned to the producing farmer a part of his routine procedure. There is great need for more rigid control of the pasteurizer. Several (plants) are in basements and the remainder are either too close to the stables or other unsanitary conditions. Systematic inspection by the Health Department would be a great spur to the dairymen to improve their plants and methods.

Today, two inspectors collect samples of milk from all delivery trucks each week. This is analyzed by the city chemist for cream content and bacterial count. The infant mortality rate from diarrhea and enteritis had dropped until during a recent year it was only 0.6 per cent of the total rate and represented only one death for every 445 births.

In 1915 there were 23 cases of and 4 people died from typhoid. The number of cases increased to 237 in 1916 with 23 deaths. There were 23 new cases in the one month of April, 1917. The Health Department proved that polluted water was the chief cause of this epidemic so the Water Company was ordered by the Indiana Public Service Commission to present plans for a filtration plant. There was not a single death from typhoid during the year which ended August 31, 1945. Other crises have been met by appropriate measures. During the 1930's all the doctors in the city were enlisted for daily inspection of school children when scarlet fever reached epidemic proportions. During World

War II elaborate plans were made to care for the casualties from bombing attacks which fortunately never came. A drive was conducted in 1945 to rid the city of rats, also spreaders of disease.

The Department performs other services. Since 1914 it has kept a record of births and issued birth certificates. A record of deaths is kept and burial permits are issued. Once each year the inspectors examine all restaurants, taverns, and stores where food is sold to see that they are sanitary and that people who handle food have had blood tests. The inspectors also put up and remove contagious disease signs. The Department furnishes smallpox vaccine, diphtheria toxin, and rabies serum. Three nurses are now employed. One is assigned to a venereal disease clinic which is held four times each week at the Katherine House. The other nurses serve the twelve parochial schools, help with contagious diseases, and assist with the well-baby clinics which are held the second and last Tuesdays of each month at 12:30 at the City Hall and at 2:00 at the Katherine House.

The youngest city department is the Sanitary District Commission which operates the sewage disposal plant on Indianapolis Boulevard just north of the Grand Calumet River. The construction of this plant was begun with WPA funds but this support was withdrawn before the plant was completed. Wartime restrictions and manpower shortages further delayed construction but the plant began operation in June, 1945.

Two pumping stations, one at the corner of Alder Street and Gary Avenue for Indiana Harbor and one at Magoun Avenue and 151st Street for East Chicago, pump the sewage from the sewers to the plant. As it enters the plant, it passes through a pair of Chicago Comminutors which shred large particles so they will be more easy to handle. The sewage then passes through a screen called a Dorr Detritor which

removes heavy solids. It then flows through a distribution well into three settling tanks where it stays for about an hour and one-half during which time much of the sludge or solid matter settles to the bottom and is removed. Iron salts are added to the sewage as it travels from the settling tanks to two aeration tanks where air is forced through the liquid. This treatment causes the minute particles of solid matter which are still suspended in the liquid to stick to each other so that they will sink to the bottom when the sewage is detained for 17 hours in the three final settling tanks. The liquid is discharged from these tanks into the canal and at the present time is so clean that chlorine need not be added to disinfect it although the plant is equipped to do this if necessary.

The solid matter or sludge which is separated from the liquid is pumped to a storage tank where some of the excess water is drawn off. Then ferric chloride and lime are added. The treated sludge passes through vacuum filters where still more water is removed than it is conveyed to an incinerator where it is burned.

The city water department is unique in many respects. For one thing, it is the only city department which is not paid for through taxes. For another, although it is a branch of the city government, the city does not actually own the water plant. The explanation is to be found in the history of the department.

Records indicate that the water system had its inception in 1893. It was municipally owned and, in the early days, also furnished electricity, the power plant and the office being located near the city hall in the building which is now used as a fire station. About 1903 the department seems to have encountered financial difficulties and the Indiana Trust Company of Indianapolis took charge. The department was sold in 1907 to a private corporation, the East Chicago-Indiana Harbor Water Company, which

operated it until the city took over again in 1924. The contract was so worded that the city will not have complete control until 1964 when the bonds will be paid. Until that time a portion of all revenue collected is set aside in a sinking fund so that money will be available to pay off the bonds. Incidentally, home owners are still paying the rates which were established in 1921.

Part of the pumping station was built in 1893 and is therefore the oldest part of the system. The building was enlarged in 1900 and there have been other additions and alterations. Since 1923 the pumps have been electrically driven. An eight-cylinder marine-type gasoline engine has been installed to supply current should outside power be cut off. The original filtration plant was built in 1921 but it has been enlarged. The 1,000,000 gallon standpipe in City Hall Park which keeps pressure steady was built in 1921. It is 42 feet in diameter and 100 feet high. In 1929 a new 54-inch intake pipe was laid one-half mile out into the lake with an opening 27 feet below the lake surface. It discharges into a deep-well house which was built in 1930-31. The water flows from the lake to the well house by gravity. It is pumped from the well house to the filtration plant where chemicals are added to purify the water. The chlorine treatment is used, aluminum sulphide for flocculation and activated carbon for taste and odor removal. After treatment the water passes into sedimentation basins. From there it returns to the filter plant where foreign matter is removed. The clear water may be pumped into a clear-water reservoir with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons at the filter plant or into the city water mains.

The original mains, many of which were laid before 1900, proved inadequate for the growing city. Beginning in 1941, with WPA assistance, many four- and six-inch lines were replaced by eight-, twelve-, and sixteen-inch mains, depending upon the need in a given area. A twelve-inch emergency line connection was made in 1943 with Hammond.

The various connections are so planned that no single break will cause an interruption. Service lines are 3/4-inch lead pipe under the streets with galvanized pipe from the curb to the property line. Incidentally, these galvanized service lines were installed over twenty years ago. They are now breaking quite frequently and the water department has been replacing them without charge although other cities would charge for this service.

The water department employs 44 men and 8 women. The office, storeroom, garage, meter service, and recreation rooms have been located at 4735 Olcott Avenue since 1907. Miss Agnes Fisk, the oldest employee, started working for the department that same year. New employees are paid on an hourly rate during the six-months' probation period. The recreation rooms, remodeled to house emergency workers during World War II days, are used by the department's social club today.

The common council, the legislative authority of the city, passes ordinances, orders, resolutions, motions, and appropriations; adopts the annual tax levy and budget subject to final approval by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The council also elects the members of the school and library boards. It holds meetings on the second Monday night of each month at 8:00 p.m. and special meetings when necessary. It has nine members, one representing each of the six wards or districts and three representing the entire city. Councilmen are elected by popular vote for a term of four years. The city clerk, also elected for four years, serves as clerk of the council. The council chambers are on the second floor of the City Hall.

The city judge presides over the City Court and appoints bailiffs and a probation officer. He is elected for four years. The city clerk serves as clerk of the city court in addition to his other duties.

The Court is required to hold daily sessions. It has exclusive jurisdiction with the circuit and criminal courts in all cases of petit larceny and other violations of law when the penalty does not exceed \$500 and imprisonment in the jail or workhouse for a period not exceeding six months; and the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in all cases of crimes and misdemeanors. The Court has original jurisdiction over violations of city ordinances. It has jurisdiction in civil suits where the amount involved does not exceed \$500. In cases of serious crimes such as murder, rape, or robbery, the authority of the city court is limited to hearing the charge and binding the accused over to the criminal court.

Many of the minor civil suits where the amount involved does not exceed \$200 (except in landlord and tenant cases where the amount may be greater) are taken to the court of the justice of the peace who is a township officer. The justice may hear cases of misdemeanors and apply sentences and fines thereto but in criminal cases, like the City Judge, he may only hear evidence and must bind over to the criminal court. The justice is elected for four years.

There is located in East Chicago at the corner of Grand Boulevard and Broadway one of the five superior courts in Lake County. This court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil cases. The judge is elected for four years.

INDUSTRIES OF EAST CHICAGO

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<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. EMPLOYEES</u>	<u>PRODUCTS</u>
Air Reduction Sales Company	5200 Railroad Ave.	6	Acetylene Gas.
American Steel Foundries	3761 Canal St.	900	Misc. Castings.
Associated Box Corporation	Riley Road	75	Wooden Boxes, Pkgs.
Bates Expanded Steel Corp.	5222 Indpls. Blvd.	58	Steel Joints & Poles.
Calumet Iron & Supply Company	200 W. Chicago Ave.	150	Scrap Iron, Materials.
Calumet Foundry & Machine Co.	4801 Railroad Ave.	210	Grey Iron Castings.
Certified Concrete, Inc.	3868 Michigan Ave.	30	Mixed Concrete.
Champion Rivet Company	5133 Indpls. Blvd.	85	Steel Rivets, etc.
Cities Service Oil Company	Cline Ave. PO Box 718	600	Refined Oil, etc.
Combustion Engineering Co.	4550 Kennedy Ave.	25	Machinery.
Continental Fdry. & Mach. Co.	4407 Railroad Ave.	1600	Castings, Rolls, Machine.
Crane Company	1004 E. Chicago Ave.	16	Valves & Fittings.
Cudahy Packing Company	Cline Avenue	292	Old Dutch Cleanser.
Dickey Manufacturing Company	Watling & Dickey Rd.	4	Car Seals.
Eagle-Picher Company	420 E. 151st St.		
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co, Inc.	5215 Kennedy Ave.	900	Heavy Chemicals.
E. C. Pattern Works	4722 Railroad Ave.	10	Pattern Jobbing.
Edward Valves, Inc.	1200 E. 145th St.	500	Valves.
Famous Manufacturing Company	4722 Railroad Ave.	16	Bailing Presses.
Fruit Growers Express Company	Public Road	425	Refrigerator Cars.
Gannon Sheet & Metal Works	524 W. Chicago Ave.	14	Industrial Work-
General Amer. Aerocoach Co.	151st & Railroad Ave.	-----	Buses.
General Amer. Trans. Corp.	4405 Euclid Ave.	2400	Railroad Cars.
Given, Albert Mfg. Company	1301 W. Chicago Ave.	250	Trousers.
Graver Tank & Mfg. Company	4809 Tod Ave.	750	Tanks.
Harbison Walker Refractories	4343 Kennedy Ave.	250	Fire Bricks.
Ind. Forge & Machine Company	3468 Watling St.	125	Drop Steel Forgings.
Inland Metals Refining Co.	3601 Canal St.	30	Refining of Metals.

INDUSTRIES OF EAST CHICAGO (Cont.)

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. EMPLOYEES</u>	<u>PRODUCTS</u>
Inland Steel Company	3210 Watling St.	13500	Basic Steel.
Jordon Company, O. F.	900 E. Chicago Ave.	65	Railway Equipment.
Larman Company, E. B.	475 E. 151st St.	60	Nuts & Bolts.
Limbort Company, George B.	504 W. 145th St.	78	Pipe Fabrication.
Linde Air Products Company	4400 Kennedy Ave.	150	Mfg. of Oxygen.
Metal & Thermit Corporation	415 E. 151st St.	310	Detinning & Electrodes.
Midwest Tar Products Company	Canal Street	30	Tar Products.
Nehi Bottling Company	4014 Euclid Ave.	20	Bottling Beverages.
Nor. Ind. By-Products Gas	Indpls. Blvd. & Riley	-----	Gas.
Northern Indiana Dock Company	3601 Canal St.	-----	Dock Terminal.
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company	4601 Baring Ave.	50	Bottling Beverages.
Phillips Petroleum Company	400 E. Columbus Dr.	50	Gas.
Rogers Galvanizing Company	5334 Indpls. Blvd.	20	Galvanizing Service.
Silver Mfg. Company	1405 E. Columbus Dr.	125	Sportswear.
Sinclair Refining Company	3500 Indpls. Blvd.	2100	Refining Oil.
Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.	3821 Indpls. Blvd.	400	Gasoline.
Standard Forgings Company	3444 Dickey Road	800	Forgings.
Superheater Company, The	151st Street	1100	Superheaters for Locomotives, etc.
Swanson Pattern & Model Wks.	4550 Kennedy Ave.	11	Wood & Metal Patterns.
Texas Company & EC Dock Terminal	Canal Street	6	Texaco Gasoline.
Union Iron Products Company	1000 E. 148th St.	2	Culverts & Signs.
Universal Atlas Cement Company	Buffington Station	950	Mfg. & Sellers of Cement.
U. S. Gypsum Company	3501 Canal St.	400	Bldg. Material & etc.
U. S. Reduction Company	4610 Melville Avenue	235	Secondary Aluminum.
U. S. S. Lead Refinery, Inc.	5300 Kennedy Ave.	130	Refiners of Lead.
Weber Insulation, Inc.	4821 Railroad Ave.	12	Insulation Material.
Weller, B. I. Company	220 W. Chicago Ave.	45	Grain Elevator Work.

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INDUSTRIES OF EAST CHICAGO (Concl.)

INDUSTRY	ADDRESS	APPROX. NO. EMPLOYEES	PRODUCTS
Young & Greenawalt Company	1011 E. 148th St.	50	Corrugated Metal.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	Dickey & Riley roads	7500	Steel Pipe, Plates, etc.

CHURCHES OF EAST CHICAGO

CHURCH	ADDRESS	DENOMINATION
Antioch Baptist	4014 Alexander Av.	Protestant.
Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary	4002 Elm St.	Roman Catholic.
B ^o Nai Isreal Congregation	3517 Hemlock St.	Jewish.
Beth Sholem Congregation	4508-12 Baring Av.	Jewish.
Central Baptist	4741 Northcote Av.	Protestant.
Church of God	4026 Alexander Av.	Protestant.
Church of God	3522 Penn. Av.	Protestant.
Church of God in Christ	3907 Melville Av.	Protestant.
Church of God in Christ	3632 Block Av.	Protestant.
Church of the Good Shepherd	4527 Baring Av.	Episcopal.
Church of the Nazarene	3801 Euclid Av.	Protestant.
First Baptist	4901 McCook Av.	Protestant.
First Baptist	3801 Grand Blvd.	Protestant.
First Christian	3717 Grand Blvd.	Protestant.
First Church of the Nazarene	919-21 W. Chicago	Protestant.
First Congregational Church	904 W. 145th St.	Protestant.
First Hungarian Reformed Church	3602 Ivy St.	Protestant.
First Methodist Church	4702 Baring Av.	Protestant.
First Mexican Baptist	3840 Penn. Av.	Protestant.
First United Presbyterian	3737 Hemlock St.	Protestant.
Friendship Baptist	4603 Melville Av.	Protestant.
Full Gospel Assembly of God	533 W. Chicago Av.	Protestant.
Germesareth Ev. Lutheran	3834 Hemlock St.	Protestant.
Holy Ghost	4410 Olcott Av.	Russian Orth.
Holy Ghost Greek Rite Catholic	4009 Fir St.	Gr.R. Catholic.
Holy Trinity	4746 Carey St.	Roman Catholic.
Holy Trinity	4760 Alexander Av.	Roman Catholic.
Holy Trinity	3719 Elm St.	Protestant.
Hungarian Reformed	4820 Kennedy Av.	Protestant.
Immaculate Conception	4864-66 Olcott Av.	Roman Catholic.
Indiana Harbor Methodist	3502 Grand Blvd.	Protestant.
Mission Covenant Church	139th & Grand Blvd.	Protestant.
Our Lady of Guadalupe	3520 Deodar St.	Roman Catholic.
Sacred Heart	4429 Olcott Av.	Roman Catholic.
Salvation Army Citadel	4620 Tod Av.	
St. Alban the Martyr	3620 Fir St.	Episcopal.
St. Basil's	4314 Indpls. Blvd.	Gr.R. Catholic.
St. Catherine's Hospital Chapel	4321 Fir St.	Roman Catholic.
St. Demetrius	3801 Butternut St.	Gr.R. Catholic.
St. Francis Assisi	3901 Fir St.	Roman Catholic.
St. George Greek Orthodox	3605 Hemlock St.	Greek Orthodox.
St. George	4015 Elm St.	Serbian Orth.

CHURCHES OF EAST CHICAGO (Concl.)

<u>CHURCH</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DENOMINATION</u>
St. George (New)	3617 Elm St.	Roumanian Orth.
St. John Cantius	3902 Pulaski St.	Roman Catholic.
St. Joseph's	4823 Kennedy Av.	Roman Catholic.
St. Jude's	3855 Penn. Av.	Roman Catholic.
St. Luke A. M. E.	3889 Penn. Av.	Protestant.
St. Mark A. M. E. Zion	3939 Deodar St.	Protestant.
St. Mary's	806 W. 144th St.	Roman Catholic.
St. Michael's Archangel	4920 Wegg Av.	Polish Nat'l.
St. Nicholas	4303 Olcott Av.	Gr. R. Catholic.
St. Patrick's	3802 Grand Blvd.	Roman Catholic.
St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran	3734 Deodar St.	Protestant.
St. Paul's Lutheran	1105 W. Chicago Av.	Protestant.
St. Stanislaus	4935 Magoun Av.	Roman Catholic.
Tabernacle Baptist	3867 Penn. Av.	Protestant.
Three Saints Independent	3909 Euclid Av.	Roumanian Inde.
Zion Baptist	3939 Drummond St.	Protestant.

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